An Archaeological Survey of Beaubears Island 1977

by

Patricia Allen

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Abstract

During the summer of 1977 an archaeological survey was conducted on Beaubears Island National Historic Park at the confluence of the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers, Northumberland County, New Brunswick. The survey was initiated to inventory and assess the nature and research potential of all sites found on the Island. Under contract to Parks Canada the Archaeology Branch of New Brunswick's Historical Resources Administration organized and directed field operations. A total of eleven sites, ten historic and one prehistoric, were recorded. Eight of the historic sites were tested.

The analysis of the artifacts from the test units were combined with field observations to provide some general statement about each site tested. A number of sites contained noticeable surface features such as house cellars, wells, trenches or shallow linear depressions.

Two sites have been identified as shipbuilding localities, while the remainder appear related to farming or domestic activities. The artifacts recovered suggest that all the historic sites date within the late 18th and 19th centuries.

Acknowledgements

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Sussman, metal specialist Eileen Woodhead and glass specialist Catherine Sullivan. Albert Ferguson is to be thanked for his fine artifact photography.

The author also recognizes the significant contribution made by and wishes to thank Judy Porter for typing the final manuscript. The maps and drawings which accompany this report were inked by the skillful pen of Angel Gomez-Miguelañez. Thanks are also extended to Dr. Christopher Turnbull for his advise and general supervision.

Introduction

Situated at the confluence of the Northwest and the Southwest Miramichi Rivers, Beaubears Island is separated from the mainland by a deep and narrow body of water locally referred to as the Tickle. To the north of the Island across the Northwest Miramichi lies the western end of the town of Newcastle. Across the Southwest Miramichi, the community of South Nelson spreads itself south and east. A Provincial Park, the Enclosure, is located on the mainland west of the Tickle.

During the summer of 1977 Beaubears Island was subject to archaeological investigations conducted by the Archaeology Branch of Historical Resources Administration, under contract to Atlantic Region, Parks Canada, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Under the direction of Dr. C. J. Turnbull, a survey crew led by Patricia Allen examined the Island for both historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Field assistants Scott Finley, Howard Augustine, Nancy Donahue, Adele Emin, and Madeline Augustine provided the experience necessary to conduct the survey.

Previous to 1977 no archaeological investigations had been conducted on Beaubears Island. R. P. Gorham is reported to have collected stone artifacts from the Enclosure Park beaches on the mainland opposite the west end of Beaubears, however, no collections of a prehistoric nature were reported from the Island itself. Although the persons could not be identified, it was clear that someone has recently been searching the eastern end of the Island for historic relics. A stack of flint cobbles and several 18th–19th century liquor bottles bases were found on the beach where they had been placed for later recovery. Another artifact, a complete 19th century bottle, was found on the surface in a wooded interior area near the road. One family regularly gathers the small flint pebbles which litter the Islands southeastern shoreline. This Dover Flint is reported to have been dumped after its use as ballast for the Atlantic crossing by historic trade ships.

The 1976 Parks Canada research report on Beaubears Island by J. Tulloch states that both Beaubears Island and the Enclosure Park area play an important role in the history of the Miramichi. Lithic artifacts from the Enclosure Park shoreline also indicate a prehistoric campsite once existed in this area. Although artifacts were not found to substantiate the same, "...a 1906 article by Ganong states that according to local tradition there was an Indian Camp site situated near a spring on the north shore of the Island about two hundred yards from its eastern

tip." (Tulloch 1976:2). With the definite possibility of an Acadian occupation during the years 1756–1760 and the subsequent English occupations from the late 18th century until the 20th century (Tulloch 1976), Beaubears Island and the Wilson's Point of the Enclosure Park certainly have archaeological potential.

The aim of this summer's program was to survey, record and test all archaeological sites on Beaubears Island. Having completed a thorough survey of the area, the archaeological potential could be assessed and recommendations concerning the future development of the Island could be made.

For the purpose of this survey, a site was considered to be an area where a surface feature was noticeable or where material was found eroding from a bank edge. Until all features have been thoroughly tested some sites here defined may include several different historic structures used for different purposes at different times. A total of eleven sites, ten of which are historic, were recorded during the Beaubears Island survey.

The Island

Beaubears Island is approximately two kilometers long by two– thirds of a kilometer wide at its greatest breadth. Except for the lower eastern portion, the entire inland area is no more than 5–10m above sea level. Average tides at this point on the Miramichi make a 1–1.5m difference in water levels. The effects of tidal erosion can be seen along the entire perimeter of the Island where large trees are falling into the river.

Along the northwest portion of the Island's shoreline an outcrop of sandstone replaces the clay, sand and silt banks which are visible around the remaining perimeter. The western shores exhibit large boulders which have been exposed by the tides. The southwestern tip of the Island presents a sand spit with accompanying sandy beaches and a small protected marshy cove. The sand spit may have been formed during this century as a result of logging boom attachments which are still present on the point.

Pollution from the two pulp mills which bound the Island on the north and south, is visible as a grey sludge in the river water and as a blackish green mud lying beneath the sand just below the water line. Depending on wind direction, the air is often foul smelling and tasting.

Evidence of moose, bear and deer were noted in the wooded areas on the western portions of the Island, while fox and porcupine were occasionally sighted. Many squirrels and chipmunks live on the Island, particularly delighting in the eastern areas of pine forest. At least three varieties of snakes are present. Birds generally seemed few in number although local people stated that large flocks of crows sometimes gather on the Island in the fall of the year.

Vegetation on Beaubears Island seems to vary in accordance to the physical contours of the land. The most easterly portions are quite low and level. This area is covered by a beautiful sprawling pine forest with little or no shrubbery growing beneath. A section of approximately 4–5 acres on the southeastern shore is reported to have been a cleared field at one time. Presently this area has young pines growing in patches throughout thin wild hay.

The remainder of the Beaubears Island is slightly more elevated and is covered with a mixture of white spruce, eastern white pine, cedar, alders and swamp growth. It should here be mentioned that there are many dead falls on this portion of the Island. A small marsh, possibly once a pond, can be found approxi-

mately two–thirds of a kilometer from the western end on the north side and some 100m from the shoreline. Wild peas, a few blueberries, raspberries and cranberries grow sparsely scattered throughout, while lilac bushes and a few cultivated Lombardy populars (Petrides 1958) grow near the historic sites on the eastern end.

Field Techniques

The fieldwork on Beaubears consisted of a walking survey which combed the entire land surface. In an effort to find sites which displayed no above or below ground features each crew member carried a shovel with which they tested at approximate 50m intervals.

All sites found were photographed, located on the 1:200 scale map supplied by Parks Canada, recorded on New Brunswick archaeological site survey forms and given Borden site designation numbers. The majority of sites with features were tested and daily field notes, drawings and photographs were kept. All test excavations were backfilled.

The following is a description of the sites found. Site plans indicating test unit locations are included as Figures. The excavations conducted on each site are described and individual site locations are plotted on a larger map of Beaubears Island (Fig. 1). A descriptive analysis of all artifacts recovered during the survey is also presented. When possible, suggestions are made concerning the nature of the sites. Additional Figures of selected sites, features, and artifacts are included.

8- Beaubears Island

Site Descriptions

CfDj1

This site is located on the northeastern tip of the Island at the edge of the pine forest. A sand spit juts in a southeasterly direction from the site. Evidence of a logging boom footing is visible at the northerly end of the spit.

Fragments of brick, sandstone, ceramics, nails and pieces of clay pipe were noted eroding from a 5m section of the bank edge. Probing with a chaining pin indicated that the bricks and rubble extended for a distance of at least 3–4m inland. Test unit 1, a 2 X 2m test pit, was placed approximately 2m from the north bank edge and some 15m from the tip of the Island (Fig. 4). Excavation of unit 1 suggests that the pile of refuse found eroding from the bank was a portion of a larger garbage dump area. Domesticated animal and fish bones, bricks, ceramics, metal fragments, clay pipe fragments, nails and other items from the 19th Century were recovered in abundance.

Approximately 5m south of unit 1 a shallow dyke runs from the tip of the Island parallel to, but 5 to 10m inland from, the south bank for distance of some 55m. The dyke appears as a 40–50cm high raised area on the southern side of a slight central depression. Another 10–20cm raised area lies on the northern edge of the depression. No other features were noted near the Tip of Island Site.

CfDj1 appears to have been a domestic dump where non–decomposeable refuse items were deposited. Although a number of bones were found, these were for the most part larger sections and the earth in the test unit did not have the rich humus look regularly produced by compost. The garbage dump may or may not be connected to the dyke which is noted as a portion of this site. At the present time, no conclusions can be reached concerning the meaning of the dyke feature.

CfDj2

This site is located along the south shore of the Island in the more open area between sites CfDj3 and CfDj5. All CfDj2 features are illustrated on Fig. 5. A series of three depressions situated approximately 20m from the southern bank edge were recorded. The river bank near the site is between 1.5 and 2m high.

The first CfDj2 depression was 7.5m x 4.0m x 1.0 deep and runs parallel with the river. Five meters to the west lies a roundish hole some 2m in diameter and some 40cm deep. A stand of young pines grows between this and a third depression

while a lilac patch is flourishing just north of all three features. North of the most easterly depression lie four furrows, each being some 3m apart and running perpendicular to the river. The furrows are approximately 25m in length, 25cm deep and about 20cm wide.

Along the wooded edge just west of the depressions lies an elevated area which is 47.0m long, 1.75m wide and some 20cm high. This feature runs almost perpendicular but stops short of the river bank by about 15m. Also on this site, behind the already discussed furrows, lies a wooded area where another feature was noted. This feature consists of two parallel 6.0m long depressions which are about 50cm wide and 30cm deep.

A 2m X 1m trench, test unit 1, was placed perpendicular to the river running in a North–South direction and over the edge of the most easterly depression. Excavation of this trench revealed this feature to be the partially filled cellar of 19th Century dwelling. Fragments of brick, mortar, ceramics, nails, and glass were recovered. Measured from the surface, the cellar appeared to be 1.6m deep.

To conclude, it would appear that this site includes at least one, but probably three, 19th Century house cellars, as well as some features indicating industrial or agricultural activity. The raised section running perpendicular to the river on the western portion of the site is a most interesting feature. Although the forest is fairly dense North of this feature, there is a regular line of large pines running in a northerly direction into the heavily forested area.

CfDj3

This site is located inland from a small sandy point which drops into the swampy cove before the southeastern end of the Island. The site is situated in the eastern portion of a field which is sparsely covered with 20–40cm diameter pine trees. The site lies between CfDj4 on the east and CfDj2 on the west (Fig. 6). CfDj3 is widespread and contains several features possibly including four stone lines wells.

Three clusters of lilac bushes and a line of Lombardy poplars grow on the site. One apple tree and several plum trees were also noted. Dover Flint cobbles are found along the sandy beach adjacent to the site area.

Approximately 47m from the south shore bank edge, well A is located. This feature is an overgrown, stone lined, partially garbage filled hole with an approximate diameter of 1.4m. A second well "B", is situated 9m northeast of A and is also stone lined, overgrown, partially filled with broken sandstone slabs and has a cavity diameter of 1.6m. The third well, C, is located some 30m northwest of the second and has an upper diameter of 3.0m. This feature has been recently disturbed

as stones and gravel were piled around its mouth. The fourth well, D, is located some 30m southeast of A and approximately 30m from the shoreline. This feature is about 1.5m in diameter and has a number of cobbles and sandstone slabs piled into its roundish depression.

The D well lies at the southeast corner of a large semi–rectangular depression which runs parallel to the river and has approximate dimensions 8.0m x 5.5m x 10–20cm deep. Between this feature and wells A and B fragments of bricks and sandstone slab can be seen erupting through the surface in no obvious order. Test unit 1, a 2m x 2m pit was placed between well A and the majority of these exposed fragments. Excavated to a depth of near 20cm, this unit displayed a solid yet very irregular floor of bricks and cut stone blocks. The artifacts recovered indicate domestic activities.

Some 20m directly south of unit 1 another test unit was placed. Unit 3 was a 2m X 1m pit and was positioned in the midst of some bushes near the bank edge. The bushy vegetation, different from that of the surrounding area, first attracted our attention to this feature. Numerous 19th century domestic artifacts were recovered from the test unit.

Seventeen meters north of well C a 2.5m diameter roundish depression was found. The depression which had a depth of 30–40cm was tested by placing unit 2, a 1m x 1m pit, on the southern side of the feature. The unit revealed glass and bottle fragments, a few pieces of ceramics and some nails. This feature was quite possibly a root cellar.

Approximately 40m southwest of the above depression lies a 7.0m x 2.0m trench with a maximum depth of 60–70cm. This trench appears to have had its contents piled on the southern side, facing the Southwest Miramichi River which lies 22m south.

To conclude, this site may include the remains of one or more large 19th century houses lacking cellars, although probably possessing a number of outbuildings. Of all the sites on the Island, CfDj3 would remind one most of a farming homestead with cultivated trees, wells and other surface disturbances. The purpose of the deep narrow trench on this site remains to be determined. The large number of wells in such a small area is also puzzling.

CfDj4

This site is located in the sprawling pine forest at the east end of the Island between CfDj1 and CfDj3, some 25m north of the south shore bank. The site is composed of two depressions. A small roundish hole some 3.0m in diameter and 40cm deep is located 7m northeast of a large stone lined cellar (Fig. 7). The cellar

is filled with sandstone slabs and rubble and has a large 50–60cm diameter pine growing from the west wall. The large cellar depression is 6.5m x 9.5m x 1.5m deep and runs lengthwise, perpendicular to the river. A slight 1.5m square extension of the depression protrudes from the northwest corner.

Two test units were excavated on this site. Unit 1, a 2m x 2m pit was placed along the south wall in the western portion of the large cellar and unit 2, a 1m x 1m pit, was located on the eastern edge of the small roundish depression. Unit 1 revealed extensive burning in the upper 10–15cm. An 8–12cm layer of beach sands was then noted. Finally an layer of orange gravel containing plow marks was recognized.

The numerous burnt nails and crushed blacken mortar picked from the charred earth in the top 10cm indicate that this structure was probably destroyed by fire. The second point worth noting is that the site was built up with beach sands. Perhaps this was an effort to level the ground before the building of the structure took place. Unit 1 also points out that the area was farmed prior to the building of this structure; plow marks stop where the dark stain of the cellars builders trench begins. Unit 2 revealed an abundance of 19th century artifacts to a depth of approximately 35cm. One suspender clasp found in the unit has the date 1882 embossed upon its surface. Other artifacts from this unit include ceramics, glass, clay pipe fragments, nails and other metal hardware.

Tulloch (1976) states that in 1805 Fraser built a large stone house which was, as reported by Ganong, still standing on the island in 1906. Perhaps the large stone lined cellar at CfDj4 is related to the Fraser house. If this were the case, however, the a great number of stone slabs from the structure would have to have been removed. The partially stone filled cellar would not account for all the building materials needed to erect an entirely stone structure. The presence of a large number of nails in the burned layer of unit 1 suggests that the more southerly portion of the structure was of wood.

Test unit 2 produced a variety of domestic artifacts as well as a number of used and discarded nails. The small roundish depression probably represents the cellar of a very modest domestic dwelling. Although no signs of industrial activity were found, it has already been noted that prior to the building of the larger structure the surrounding land had been farmed.

CfDj5

This site is located on the south shore in the entirely wooded area west of CfDj11 and ranges north from depressions located near the bank edge to a trench feature which lies some 30–40m inland. The features at this site are numbered and

discussed from east to west as they occur. Six different depressions were noted with this site. The proximity of the features in this area prompted their designation as one site (Fig. 8).

Feature 1 is composed of three squarish depressions each being about 3.5m to the side. These depressions are 18m from the bank of the Southwest Miramichi and are positioned in a row which lies parallel to the river. Unit 3, a 3.5m x 0.5m trench was oriented East–West across the most westerly of the three depressions. The trench produced evidence of a house cellar which was over 1.3m in depth and a little more than 2.5m wide (Fig. 13). Interesting artifacts from this cellar included a copper button, portions of a thin copper or copper alloy ruler and fragments of shoe leather. The cellar portion of the trench was filled with fragments of crushed brick, mortar and a rich dark humus soil.

Feature 2 is located in a northwesterly direction from Feature 1 and is approximately 40m north of the bank edge. This trench–like depression is 13.5m long, 5.0m wide and has a maximum depth of 1.7m. The longitudinal axis of the trench runs parallel to the river. A small 1m x 1m test unit, was placed on the northwest side of this trench. The unit produced some nails and a few other corroded metal fragments.

Feature 3 is a 5m diameter roundish depression which is approximately 1m deep and located some 6.5m north of the bank edge, directly south of Feature 2. Some bricks were noted eroding from the base of this depression which is heavily overgrown by underbrush and large white spruce trees.

Feature 4 is a large square depression lying 13.5m west of Feature 3 and approximately 1m north from the bank edge. This depression is approximately 1.7m deep, and has a small 1.0m diameter roundish depression extending from its northwest corner. A few brick and sandstone slabs protruded through the vegetation in this heavily overgrown cellar. Unit 2, a 1m X 1m pit, was placed at the southeast corner of this feature. Ceramic fragments, nails and crushed mortar were found throughout the pit. Evidence of burning is indicated by ash and charcoal. At a depth of 30.0cm the entire north side of this unit was covered with a dark brown stain which continued until a depth of 50cm. A few pieces of ceramics were noted in this stain which perhaps could have been made by a house sill or foundation log.

Feature 5 is 6m west of the fourth and is the same distance from the bank edge. This depression is approximately 5m square and has a depth of 1.6m. The westerly portion of this heavily overgrown depression has a row of sandstone slabs erupting from the west slope of the feature. Unit 1, another 1m X 1m test pit was placed near the southwest corner of this feature. The artifacts from this test unit

near feature 5, reveal cultural activity to a depth of 40cm. Glass, ceramics and metal fragments as well as an 1812 coin were found.

Feature 6 is located 2m west of feature 5 and is 3.0m x 4.5m x 0.5m deep. The depression runs perpendicular from the river bank which lies some 4m south of the feature.

Being so similar to the most westerly section of Feature 1, the two adjacent depressions are also likely to be small house cellars. The trench, Feature 2, is certainly not a domestic cellar of any sorts. It resembles trenches discovered on sites CfDj6 and CfDj7 but appears much deeper. Such trenches definitely appear to be involved in the industrial activities of the Island during the latter portion of the 18th and 19th centuries (Tulloch, 1976). Perhaps this Feature 2 may have been a saw pit. Features 3, 4, 5 and 6 for the most part appear to be small house cellars. Although the test units were not placed directly in the depressions, the few artifacts recovered indicate domestic rather than other activity. Features 3 and 5 reveal that bricks and stone slabs may have been connected to the cellar construction.

CfDj6

This site is located in the wooded area west of CfDj5 and just north of a sandy point which projects slightly into the Southwest Miramichi (Fig. 9). The site is composed of two trenches, a small roundish depression and a number of furrows.

The two trench features lie side by side and extend to the river bank. The raised portion which divides the two features is slightly more than 1m wide. The larger trench is the most easterly and is 6.0m x 18m x 1.5m deep. In cross–section, this depression is almost V shaped. The second trench is slightly smaller and has a more basin shaped section. The dimensions of this feature are 18m x 4m x 50cm deep. Both trenches have large trees growing in and about their area.

Approximately 30m southwest of the trenches on a raised portion of the beach, is a 3m diameter roundish depression. This feature is presently filled with drift wood and water appears to have once had a depth of over 1m.

Other features on this site include a series of three 10m long furrows running perpendicular to the river just east of the largest trench. These furrows are 20–50cm wide and approximately 10cm in depth. Unit 1, a 2m x 0.5m test unit, was placed 3m east of the most easterly trench and parallel to the river. Unit 1 was placed across one of the long narrow depressions in an effort to determine its nature. Beside a few nails and the odd ceramic fragment, not much material was recovered from this unit. The soil in unit 1 was a brown humus underlain by a sterile yellow sand/gravel mixture. The only exception to this stratigraphy occurred in the area where the furrow crossed the unit. At this point the soil was

dark brown charcoal stained humus. This stain continued through the surrounding sterile layers to a depth of 50cm. The excavated furrow contained in places fragments of rotted wood.

West of the large trenches lie another five sets of furrows. All of these features are straight line depressions of perhaps 5–15cm in depth. The first series lies parallel to the river commencing some 6m west of the smallest CfDj6 trench. These furrows are between 1.5m and 2.0m apart and are approximately 6.5m in length. The second set of furrows are also parallel to the river and consist of at least eight features some 11m in length and having 2m intervals between them.

Some three meters west again, two 6m long furrows are located 5m apart and perpendicular to the river. Beyond these again are three more sets of furrows lying parallel to the river (Fig. 9).

The first set is composed of seven of the long shallow depressions ranging in length from 7–16m and extending from near the shoreline inland some 25m. The second set commences some 25m inland and is composed of three furrows being 2m apart and some 10m in length. The third and final set is composed of six furrows, spaced some 2m apart and ranging in length from 7–10m. If more of these features are present on this site, dense undergrowth may have prevented their identification. Additionally the land in this area slopes gently towards the beach.

In an effort to uncover the exact nature of these features, a 3.5m x 0.5m trench, was placed across two of these features. Unit 2 ran in an East–West direction over the depressions which were located in the second set of furrows west of the smaller trench. Unit 2 revealed evidence of decayed square timbers some 10cm below the surface. The timbers ran in an East–West direction and had thicknesses of 7–10cm, being approximately 25–30m wide. Several large iron spikes and a few nails were found and the decayed timber in the southern most portion of the unit pit has a square spike embedded in it.

CfDj6 was definitely an area of industrial activity. Judging from the surface features and from the historical sketch (Tulloch, 1976), this site was most likely a ship building area. Edwin Tunis reports that most often 18th and 19th century ships were built on slips or ways at the water's edge (Tunis 1965).

> "An eighteenth century slip was a series of squared timbers called stocks fixed side by side on a wooden foundation, a foot or so apart, in a long row sloping upward from the edge of the water at about four degrees. The new ship's keel was lain down the middle of the line of stocks, even towards the water and as close to it as was consistent with dry working space" (Tunis 1965:111–112).

The above mentioned method of laying the foundations for the building of a wooden ship are reflected in the sets of furrows which occur in series parallel to the river. The wooden squared timbers found where the furrows crossed our excavations could indicate this type of foundations. These could very well support the stocks which are mentioned above by Tunis. Those longer furrows which extend towards the shoreline perpendicular to the river could be explained by the following description of 18th and 19th century launching practices.

> "... the shipwrights laid rails, called bulge ways, for launching. These were timbers placed across the stocks parallel to the keel and well out from it; they extended into the water. The carpenters then built a cradle, under the ship and resting on the surface of the ways ..." (Tunis 1965:113).

The trenches located on CfDj6 could possibly also be explained by the presence of shipbuilding activities. As early as the 18th century dry docks had come into use. "France and England had these gated basins which can be flooded when a hull is finished so that it floats where it stands and can be quietly towed out to the fitting dock." (Tunis 1965:111). Although it is unlikely that the trenches of CfDj6 could, unless at very high tides, be flooded to successfully float a ship, these trenches may have been used to cradle ships during manufacture. The mouths of the CfDj6 trenches are closed to the Southwest Miramichi, however, only by a narrow bridge of land. Once this bridge was removed ships could easily be hauled onto the beach area for fitting.

CfDj7

This site is located some 8–10m west of the most westerly set of furrows which have been included in CfDj6 (Fig. 10). The site is composed of two depressions and one furrow.

The most easterly depression is 2.0m x 5.0m x .5m deep. The feature runs in a northeasterly direction and is about 15m from the south shore bank edge. Between the southwest corner of this depression and the next lies a 5m furrow oriented parallel to the river. The second depression is larger and is located southwest of the furrow extending perpendicular to the river. This feature is approximately 4.0m x 11.5m x 1.0m deep and it terminates about 1m from the bank edge.

CfDj7 was tested by the excavation of a 1m x 1m pit located at the northwest corner of the larger trench. The unit produced a layer of blackened earth mixed

with coal and brick rubble to an uneven depth of 28cm. This burnt layer also produced three large sandstone slabs, one intact brick, nails and several bits of corroded iron. Beneath the burnt layer the soil was mottled. Only a few square nails were recovered from this layer before sterile orange gravel appeared. Broken brick, coal, and an abundance of iron slag can be seen eroding from the bank edge just east of the larger depression.

To conclude, CfDj7 appears to be associated with some type of industrial activity involving the use of coal. The consistency and color of the earth in test unit 1 may have been due to the presence of tar on this site. It was not at all uncommon to tar the bottom portions of wooden ships (Tunis 1965). The use to which the more easterly of the two depressions was put is completely unknown. The westerly depression could receive an explanation similar to that given for CfDj6 trenches.

CfDj8

This site is located some 40–50m inland, between CfDj7 and the more westerly portions of CfDj6 (Fig. 11). Over an area of perhaps 20 sq.m, a number of cut and uncut stones are erupting through the forest floor. These stones do not appear to have any definite formation. Just south of this area, another CfDj8 feature presents itself. This feature is a roundish depression which is some 4.0m in diameter and is approximately 1.5m in depth. This feature is heavily overgrown and could perhaps have been a well. No testing was initiated at this site.

CfDj9

This site is located at the northwestern tip of Beaubears Island. Two chipped quartz fragments, one flake and one core, were picked up on the beach area below a 10m high badly eroded bank. A thorough search of the bank edges proved unsuccessful in locating additional prehistoric materials. Heavy erosion has probably swept most of this prehistoric site into the Tickle. No testing was conducted.

CfDj10

This site is located on the north shore of the Island opposite the Miramichi Timber Resources pollution recycling plant. An iron cannonball of 4–5kg was found embedded in the sand at the low tide mark on the Northwest Miramichi beach. The ball is fairly well preserved with only slight corrosion showing on its surface. A solid 1.2cm square bronze plug projects from the surface of the artifact (Fig. 29). This ball may be live as the plug is intact and an x–ray of the artifact

reveals it as shrapnel filled (J. McCluskey 1977:pers. comm.). No other artifacts were found on the surrounding beach.

CfDj11

This site is located between CfDj2 and CfDj5, approximately 15m from the eroding bank edge. The site lies just east of the heavily wooded area of the south shore. Fragments of brick, ceramics and metal were noted eroding from the bank in front of this site. CfDj11 is composed of five features, all of which are depressions (Fig. 12). The most easterly feature is a rectangular hole some .5m deep by 6.5m long x 3m wide. The length of this depression runs parallel to the river.

The second depression is roughly rectangular and is located some 8.5m west of the first feature. It is approximately 6.0m x 3.5m x .5m deep. A 1m square pit was placed along the north side of this second depression. The few nails, glass and ceramic fragments found in this excavation suggest domestic use.

The third feature on this site was again approximately 8.0m west of the second and is 7.5m by 4.0m wide by .5m deep. The length of this depression runs parallel to the river and is about 12.0m from the bank edge. The fourth feature lies only a few meters from the river. Test unit 2, another 1m square, was located just south of this feature. Some glass and ceramic fragments as well as ash and charcoal flecks were found throughout this pit to a depth of 37cm.

The fifth depression lies some 9m west of the fourth and is only 20cm deep. This semi–rectangular feature runs parallel to the river and is approximately 6.5m x 3.5m. Test unit 3, another 1m square, was placed along the east end of this feature but not within the depression. What was thought to be a post mould with a 28cm diameter appeared in the southeast corner of this excavation unit. Only a few nails and fragments of window glass and ceramics were found in this pit.

To conclude, CfDj11 contains a series of five small depressions all of which would appear to have been house cellars. The site may include much more than can be seen on the surface as is evidenced by the material eroding from the bank edge. In general the type of artifacts collected from the three test units suggest 19th century domestic activity. The proximity of the cellars do not seem to indicate an agricultural community, as a much greater amount of cleared land would have been necessary to support the number of individuals indicated by these domestic cellars.

18- Beaubears Island

Further Evidence of Historic Occupation

Other man made alterations to Beaubears Island which have not been recorded as separate sites include a road and some ditches. A woods road, approximately 3m wide, runs almost the complete length of the Island and is paralleled on both sides by shallow drainage ditches. At a distance about one quarter of the Islands length from the western end, the road appears to have a narrower branch line running North. Near the eastern end of the island the road is flanked by a series of fully grown white pines. The arrangement of these large aging pines is a result of one time deliberate planting. At a point two–thirds of the Islands length from the eastern end, a banked ditch about 1.5m wide by .7m deep, runs on either side at right angles to but does not disturb the road. This ditch appears to also have been for drainage purposes.

At the western end of the Island the central road becomes completely lost in trees and underbrush. At the eastern end it appears to diverge, its southerly and easterly extensions become lost in the now random growth of the pine forest.

Recent Sites

Two recent historic sites were located on Beaubears Island. A unroofed sandstone block structure, some 3m x 3m x 2m high lies in the pine forest on the east end near the north shore of the island. The tomb, as it is inscribed, is constructed with stabilizing metal rods, wire and cement. A small window on the east face has two iron bars across the opening. Although 1934 was the date of construction, the majority of the sandstone blocks used in the structure appear much older. Some stones are decoratively cut. Whether or not these are the same blocks from the reported tomb built for Joseph Russel in the 19th century, remains to be seen (Tulloch 1976).

The second recent site involves a small 20th century house located approximately one–half kilometer from the end of the Island on the south side of the central road. The dwelling, a tin roofed structure, has a cement lined cellar.

Artifact Analysis

CfDj1 Artifact Analysis

The majority of all artifacts recovered from CfDj1 came from test unit 1. A few artifacts (Table 1) were collected from the eroding bank edge directly in front of the site. One fragment of a brown stoneware jug from the surface collection was fitted to another stoneware fragment recovered from level 2, test unit 1 (Fig. 16e). The following account summarizes the information concerning the artifacts recovered from test unit 1 at CfDj1.

Glass

The glass artifacts from CfDj1 consist of both clear and tinted window glass fragments, light green and black liquor bottle fragments and a few pieces of burnt glass. The majority of black bottle fragments appear to be from 19th century case bottle side panels. One black bottle kick–up and a lip portion of a square light green wide mouth container were noted from level 2. The kick–up appears to have been used as some sort of grinding tool and exhibits wear marks on its interior surface (Fig. 18g). Some of the flat clear glass fragments appear ground. Perhaps this glass was prepared for mirror silvering or for an instrument or clock face (Catherine Sullivan 1978: pers. comm.). The number and distribution of glass artifacts from CfDj–1 is summarized on Table 2.

Ceramics

With two exceptions, the ceramics from CfDj1 are in too fragmentary a condition to be identified by form or use. The exceptions are the upper portion of a brown stoneware jug (Fig. 16b) and a partially reconstructed blue transfer serving bowl (Fig. 28). The ironstone bowl was produced by G. Phillips of Longport (Fig. 14) and was manufactured between the years 1848–1854 (Cushion 1962:133). Other ceramic fragments included a number of colored transfer patterns (Fig. 15C, f, k), several pieces of the mocha pattern (Fig. 15i, j), several fragments of blue shell edge earthenware (Fig. 15y), one fragment of blue banded earthenware (Fig. 15dd), one fragment of stamped earthenware (Fig. 15p) and a number of pieces of blue/green/red hand painted wares (Fig. 15r). Table 3 indicates the stratigraphic distribution by level of all ceramics recovered from test unit 1.

Metal Artifacts

The metal artifacts from CfDj1 were corroded. The collection includes nails, spikes, rings, a chain link, thin iron strips and a few other fragments. The number and distribution of the metal artifacts is recorded on Table 4.

Rings

The largest metal ring has an outside diameter of 37mm, an interior diameter of 20mm and a thickness of 6mm. The smaller ring has an outside diameter of 27mm, an interior diameter of 12mm and a thickness of 4mm. Neither of these specimens exhibit any type of wearmarks.

Chain link

This artifact is well worn at one end and has an overall length of 47mm, a width of 26mm and a maximum link thickness of 8mm.

Metal strips

The two strips of metal recovered have been rolled from iron sheets and possibly represent roofing materials (Eileen Woodhead 1978:pers. comm.). The two strips represent one broken artifact with a width of 45mm and a thickness just over 1mm.

Spikes (Fig. 25j)

There are five specimens which may be classed as spikes. All spikes were recovered from level 2 and the intact specimens range from 113 to 154mm in length. The largest specimen appears to have a total length of 196mm but the shaft is broken into two sections. The head of this artifact is 19mm square and has a thickness of 7mm. The shaft is 11mm square until it nears the 9mm square blunt tip. The second largest specimen is similar to the first but has its tip missing. This specimen has a 19mm square hammered head with a maximum thickness of 9mm and a maximum shaft width of 12mm. The longest intact specimen appears to have a hand wrought shaft and is flattened at the tip to form the bit. The head of this specimen is approximately 17mm square and only 3mm thick. The shaft has a uniform thickness of 11mm until it nears the flattened tip. The next largest spike is 113mm long, has a maximum shaft diameter of 11mm and has a round hand wrought head having an approximate maximum diameter of 21mm. This specimen has fragments of wood adhering to the shaft and is in a corroded

condition. The fifth specimen has a hand hammered rose head and a broken square shaft which has a uniform width of 7mm.

Nails

Most nails displayed varying amounts of corrosion. A number of specimens appear totally hand wrought with rose style heads (Fig. 27a) while several others have round flattened heads. Four specimens have uniform shafts flattened on one side near the tip while a fifth has a round shaft near the head and a square shaft flattened to one side near the tip. The intact specimens measure from 54 to 90mm in length. All wrought specimens appear to have been used.

The total of the remaining nails in the collection appear machine cut, some with hand wrought heads others without. Several varieties among these cut nails were noted. Small finishing nails, most with rectangular 6mm x 4mm or 6mm x 6mm square heads composed one category (Fig. 27c). Some of these finishing nails had their heads hammered flat (Fig. 27d). The next variety of totally cut nails with rectangular heads are referred to as box nails (Nelson 1968). These vary in length from approximately 47 to 105mm (Fig. 27c). Other nails with cut shafts present a variety of hand wrought heads. The majority of these have a length of over 60mm. Other completely machine cut common nails were represented on the site and intact specimens in this category present varying lengths between 60 and 80mm. Two holdfast nails, approximately 79mm in length, similar to horseshoe nails except of a larger variety were recovered (Fig. 27b).

Clay Pipes

There were a number of clay pipe bowl and stem fragments recovered. A numerical summary of these artifacts is presented on Table 5. Several of the stem fragments have names molded on either side of their stems:

WOODSTOCK PIPE/MCDOUGAL, GLASGOW/MURRAY, GLASGOW/SMITH, and THO/WHITE/——BURGH.

Several other pieces have partial names or lettering.

The majority bowl fragments are decorated and most all appear to be of 19th century origin (Fig. 21a–1,m). Two specimens, one decorated (Fig. 21e) and one non–decorated (Fig. 21k) may have their place in the 18th century (Noel–Hume 1969:303). Several makers marks were noted on bowl fragments. The letters T and B or I and B occur together on one specimen. Another fragment has an A molded within a spade shaped crest. One intact bowl has an imprint of a cannon on the back of the bowl surrounded by the incised name GARIBALDI. One bowl portion presents a rather unusual decoration, the nose of a horse (Fig. 21l).

Miscellaneous Artifacts

buttons

Three four–holed boned buttons were found (Fig. 21xx). The bone buttons are about 17mm in diameter, have concave central portions. Two have an incised circle surrounding the button holes. One grey metal button, possibly pewter, with an 18mm diameter was also recovered.

shell

One oyster valve was found in test unit 1.

CfDj2 Artifact Analysis

Glass

The total number of glass fragments and their distribution can be viewed on Table 6. Several fragments of black liquor bottles were found. One applied lip from a black bottle (Fig. 18e), one basal portion of a turn–mold black bottle and another neck and shoulder portion of one case bottle were recovered from the cellar portion of test unit 1 (Fig. 18d). All of these specimens appear to date to the 19th century (Vienneau, 1969). One sample of a light green bottle neck, a medicine or liquor type, also appeared in the collection. One bright green portion of a glass lens and two fragments of decorated glass were also found. One decorated fragment of a clear lamp chimney with a beaded 66mm diameter rim was found (Fig. 17b). The other decorated glass fragment is the molded or pressed base portion of a dish (Fig. 17m).

Ceramics

The ceramic artifacts from CfDj2 are not extensive in number but represent a variety of typical 19th century types. Two utilitarian earthenware vessels are represented. The rim and a base portion of a yellow interior glazed kitchen bowl (Fig. 15xx), and base and side portions of what appears to be a brown stoneware food vessel are also present. Several patterns in blue and brown transfer are represented (Fig. 15i, n,t). One small portion of a large brown salt glazed stoneware vessel of unidentified use was recovered. Several fragments of hand painted earthenware (Fig. 15 1, w) and a few sherds of blue banded earthenware (Fig. 15cc) were also recovered. The remainder of the CfDj2 ceramic fragments are summarized on Table 7.

Metal Artifacts

The variety, distribution, and number of metal artifacts from CfDj2 are noted on Table 8.

Knife

One bone handled knife with a badly corroded metal blade was recovered. The bone handle is 79mm in length and has a maximum width of 18mm. The specimen is riveted with copper pegs (Fig. 23e). The blade has a serrated edge and narrows slightly before meeting with the bone handle.

Thumb latch

This specimen is 120mm in length and the bar portion has a maximum thickness of 8mm. The thumb plate is 25mm wide, 33mm long and is teaspoon shaped (Fig. 24h).

Lead sheeting

Several pieces of metal sheeting, probably lead, were found on the site. One portion is circular and was possibly a disc cut to form a stove pipe opening (Eileen Woodhead 1978:pers. comm.).

Metal strips

Two metal strips, both of which appear to have been broken lengthwise, are perforated by several tiny 2mm diameter holes. The strips are 17mm wide and 1.5mm thick.

Needle

One badly corroded needle of sail or darning size was found. The specimen is 59mm in length and has a corroded diameter of 2.5mm.

Spikes

Four intact spikes and portion of two others were recovered from this site. The largest intact spike has a cut metal shaft with a hand wrought head. It has a total length of 200mm, a head width of 10mm, and a maximum shaft width of 13mm. The tip of this spike is hammered flat (Fig. 25b). One headless spike is 128mm long with a maximum side width of 14mm. The tip of this spike is also hammered flat. The remaining three specimens in this class have cut shafts and two of the three have hand wrought heads. One intact specimen is 131mm in length with a blunt base.

Nail set

This carpenters tool is 143mm in length and has a rectangular 3mm X 4mm head. This specimen is hand wrought and has been hammered from a used file. The artifact has no formed head however blow marks are noticeable. Striations of its former file nature still are evident on two faces of the specimen (Fig. 25g).

Nails

A number of cut box nails and shingle nails were found. (Fig. 26a, c). Several varieties of cut shaft nails with applied wrought heads (Fig. 26b), a few completely hand wrought specimens with rose heads and two cast iron specimens were recovered. Cast iron nails appear in 18th century English hardware catalogues. Usage seems to have been limited to New England and the Canadian Maritime provinces and these were tentatively available from 1770–1820 (Nelson 1968:6).

Miscellaneous Artifacts

Items which are not here described are note on Table 9.

Buttons

One four–holed bone button with an 18mm diameter (Fig. 22e) and one black glass designed button with a single copper back eyelet were found (Fig. 22q). The latter was a ladies button and was most readily available after 1860 (Lynn Sussman 1978:pers. comm.).

Suspender clasp

Also found at CfDj2 was one copper suspender clasp with the mark T.W.8. molded unto one side while the words PARIS and SOLIDE were molded unto the other (Fig. 22aa).

CfDj3 Artifact analysis

Glass

The number and distribution of glass fragments found at CfDj3 is noted on Table 10. One restored light green, possible liquor bottle, has an applied collar and turn mold markings. The base of this bottle is 68mm in diameter and it is approximately 230mm high (Fig. 20a). Three applied rim fragments (Fig. 18a–c),

one base fragment (Fig. 19b) and numerous side panels from 19th century case bottles were found. This type of bottle often contained Dutch gin (Vienneau 1969:2).

One base portion of a light green bottle with a diameter of 68mm appears to have been blown in a mold and has an indented kick–up of 21mm (Fig. 17c). Base portions of three black wine bottles were also collected (Fig. 19k,1).

These types of bottles became popular before the mid 19th century. Two of these bottles have 46mm and 42mm kick–ups and base diameters of 96mm and 99mm respectively. One specimen exhibits a sand pontil mark which would place it perhaps earlier than the mid–19th century (Catherine Sullivan 1978:pers.comm.). A smaller variety of black bottles was also present (Fig. 19c). Two of these specimens have raised kick–ups of approximately 37mm and 40mm respectively.

Other glass artifacts include the base portion of a small lead glass bottle with an x mark on its 39mm diameter bottom (Fig. 17k). Two rim portions of a molded clear glass container are present (Fig. 17e) as well as is a portion of a clear glass bottle stopper (Fig. 17o).

Ceramics

The ceramic assemblage from CfDj3 is summarized on Table 11. Represented in the collection are small fragments of creamware, pearlware, earthenware, porcelain and stoneware. A small number of specimens are hand painted (Fig. 15bb) but the majority are transfer decorated. One small sherd could represent a fragment of delphware from which the glaze has been removed. One portion of a white wheat pattern ironstone up was recovered (Fig. 16j), as well as the top portion of a small pearlware bowl cover (Fig. 15hh). One 20th century porcelain cup fragment is also present.

Other ceramic fragments include a leg fragment of a non–glazed porcelain animal figurine (Fig. 15ii). Two fragments of banded earthenware were recovered as well as were an earthenware crock fragment and pieces of a large brown salt–glazed stoneware jug. The latter is decorated with four rows of dentate decoration applied just above the shoulder (Fig. 16f).

Metal Artifacts

Information concerning the kind, number and distribution of the metal artifacts collected from CfDj3 is summarized on Table 12. The metal artifacts from this site are for the most part building hardware and occur mostly in test unit 3.

Nails

The nails from the site were divided into categories according to their method of manufacture. Several cast nails (1770–1820's) (Nelson 1968) (Fig. 27 1), some completely hand wrought nails (Fig. 27f, g), some cut shanks with hand wrought heads and some completely cut nails (Fig. 27e, h) were recovered. A half dozen more recent round nails were also found.

Spikes

Of a total of nine spikes found, only three were intact for measurements. These three measured 169mm, 127mm (Fig. 25h) and 131mm in length. The remainder of the spikes appear to have been broken at approximately one quarter the length of their cut shanks and have machine stamped heads (Fig. 25n,o).

Other hardware

Other metal artifacts included a large 85mm long by 18mm wide cog pin (Fig. 24) and two metal rings. The first ring has an exterior diameter of 39mm and an interior diameter of 8mm. The other, a broad rope grooved specimen, is 29mm wide and has a length of 54mm (Fig. 24e). One hand forged latch keeper measuring 87mm in length was also recovered (Fig. 24p).

Miscellaneous artifacts

Other specimens from CfDj3 included leather and clay pipe fragments, as well as some brick and slate samples. The leather pieces seem for the most part to be boot or shoe parts including soles, heels, and upper eyelets. One clay pipe stem has the names SCOTLAND and MCDOUGALL inscribed on either side of the stem.

CfDj4 Artifact Analysis

Glass

The number and distribution of the glass artifacts from CfDj4 is summarized on Table 13. Interesting glass artifacts from the site include; several portions of black wine bottle necks and bases (Fig. 18i–k, 19h), a portion of a clear lead glass stopper shank (Fig. 17p), one neck and one side panel portion of a light green concave panel medicine bottle (Fig. 17b), the lip fragments of two light green wide mouthed food container bottles with applied necks (Fig. 17f) as well as a portion of a plain undecorated lamp chimney rim (Fig. 17 1), a portion of a scalloped edge lamp chimney (Fig. 17n), the base portion of an oval bottle manufactured from glass with an uranium content (Fig. 17a) (Catherine Sullivan, 1978:pers.comm.)

and a portion of a side panel of a decorated drinking glass (Fig. 17j). Other glass artifacts from the site included both fragments of window and black case liquor bottle glass.

Ceramics

The collection of ceramic fragments from test units 1 and 2 included 19th century transfer patterned ceramics (Fig. 15e, h, v), as well as a few hand painted and stamped patterned pieces (Fig. 15x). One portion of a blue/white/brown banded ceramic vessel was also collected (Fig. 15cc). This specimen was probably manufactured during the first half of the 19th century (Lynn Sussman 1978:pers.comm.). The earthenware fragments represent at least two, red paste, interior cream colored glazed bowls or kitchen pans (Fig. 16c,d). One ironstone serving bowl rim fragment and another fragment of wheat patterned white ceramics representing a pitcher were also recovered (Fig. 15jj). A portion of the side panel of a ceramic preserve jar (Fig. 15v) is present and has the letters STRA printed on the exterior surface. Several fragments of a brown earthenware tea pot and a white earthenware sugar bowl handle were also collected (Fig. 15ff). The number and distribution of all ceramic artifacts from CfDj4 is summarized on Table 14.

Metal Artifacts

The number and distribution of metal artifacts recovered from CfDj4 is presented on Table 15.

Suspender clasps

Two suspender clasps, both slightly corroded, were found in test unit 2. One clasp has a copper section attached for grasping the cloth of the strap. The copper portion is embossed PATENT 1881 (Fig. 22bb). Two other bow shaped portions of suspender clasps, one of copper, the other of corroded metal were also recovered (Fig. 22y). The copper section is molded slightly with a curved decorative design. One copper attachment for a suspender clasp was also found (Fig. 22x). This artifact was stamped with concentric dotted circles enclosing a stamped star which has a perforated center.

Files

Two portions of broken files, one triangular and one flat in cross–section, were recovered from level 2 of test unit 2. The triangular fragment is pointed at the

end and is 8mm on a side. Both specimens are somewhat corroded. The flat file fragment is 24mm in width and has a 5mm maximum thickness.

Lug

A possible lug from a wooden bucket, was recovered from test unit 2. The specimen has two square nails still attached to a broken triangular end fragment.

Perforated plate metal

One portion of a copper alloy metal sheet has the shorter portion of its length at right angles to the longer portion. Near the right angle, the longer portion is perforated three times with one round hole, one rectangular hole and one crescent shaped hole (Fig. 24q).

Ships fittings

Two small copper or copper alloy fittings were recovered from test unit 1. Both specimens are in a burned condition and both have the remains of a small screw still attached. Similar line guides were utilized in the rigging of sailing ships (Fig. 23c) (Eileen Woodhead 1978:pers. comm.).

Carving fork prongs

One specimen of this sort was recovered from level 2 of test unit 1. The specimen has a total length of 123mm with the prongs having equal lengths of 84mm. The portion of the fork between the prongs and the handle attachment bulges slightly before the place of attachment (Fig. 23a). The ridge present at the base of the prongs indicates that this specimen was drop forged after 1830 (Eileen Woodhead 1978:pers. comm.).

Rings

One portion of a copper or copper alloy ring was found. This artifact has an outside diameter of 49mm, an interior diameter of 32mm and is 3.5mm thick.

Sinkers

Fragments of what appear to be two lead line sinkers were recovered from CfDj4 (Fig. 23b). One specimen is triangular in form with a small line hole at its apex and several cutting marks extending down from the same. The second specimen is a hand wrought cylinder of sorts with a maximum length of 38mm and a maximum diameter of 19mm. This specimen could also have been used a metal plug (Fig. 24d).

Screws

Six unattached screws were recovered from CfDj4. Three screws were found in level 2 of test unit 1 and three more were found in test unit 2. Two of unit 2 specimens are of the unpointed variety. This type of screw probably dates from the first quarter of the 19th century. (Eileen Woodhead 1978:pers.comm.). The largest intact specimen of this kind has a flat head diameter of 15mm and a length of 50mm (Fig. 24 1). The other intact specimen has a head diameter of 11mm and a length of 26mm (Fig. 24k).

Spikes

Three spikes are too badly corroded to comment upon. Twelve, some in a fragmentary condition, are worth noting. Only one of these appears completely machine made and the remaining specimens appear wrought. Two specimens from test unit 1 have flattened rounded heads eccentric to the shaft (Fig. 25e). One of these spikes has a 67mm length, a rounded upper shaft and a squarish tip (Fig. 25m). The remainder of the specimens have rose style heads but vary in total lengths from 130 to 205mm with maximum shaft widths of 10 to 13.5mm (Fig. 25 f, 1.).

Nails

A variety of nails were recovered from test units 1 and 2 of CfDj4. The numbers and distribution of these types is summarized on Table 15. A limited number of small wire nails were found in test unit 2. This type of nail appears to represent the early period of wire nail manufacture (1850–1875) as no larger sizes are present and the heads are eccentric to the shank (Nelson 1968). A sub–variety of these small wire nails have shanks that are triangular in cross–section (Fig. 26j).

The greater number of completely wrought specimens occur in test unit 1. Most of these nails were recovered from a burned layer which seems to represent a burned and collapsed building. The vast majority the completely hand wrought specimens are large, have pointed tips and measure from 65 to 109mm in length. These wrought specimens exhibit three main varieties of head forms: rose (Fig. 26d), T shaped (Fig. 26e) (heads which were commonly made by pounding two sides of the rose style head into opposing sides of the shank) (Nelson, 1968) and flattened heads which appear quite off side to the shank (Fig. 26g). The last type of head may have been manufactured by pounding or flattening of a rose head or it may have been an entirely independent style. A few smaller completely wrought specimens measuring from 28 to 40mm in length were recovered from test unit 1. The wrought

nails from test unit 2 appear to be mostly of the large size with a few smaller exceptions measuring approximately 34mm in length. A few wrought nails with flattened tips and rose style heads were present (Fig. 26h).

The majority of machine cut nails with wrought heads appear in test unit 2. These specimens are squarish in cross–section and typically have a gate or breaking off point on the cast head (Nelson, 1968). Nails of this type were produced in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Nelson, 1968).

Completely machine cut nails with machine stamped heads were present at CfDj4 in large numbers. These nails are of a uniform size being approximately 38mm in length and having a rectangular or square stamped head. No large completely machine manufactured nails occurred in test unit 1, however, both larger and smaller sizes of such machine cut nails occur in test unit 2 and range in lengths from 32 to 78mm in length (Fig. 26f).

Miscellaneous Artifacts

The nature and numbers of artifacts classed as miscellaneous can be viewed on Table 16 and the following descriptions indicate the variation within this category.

Clay pipe fragments

Several clay pipe stem fragments were recovered in level 2 of both test units. None of these are decorated although one stem was dipped in a light green glaze near the mouth end. The one bowl fragment recovered was completely plain.

Copper pin

This artifact is 41.5mm in length and is square although bent in cross section. One end has a small square head while the other has a rectangular washer attached to the underside of a rounded head (Fig. 23f).

Utensil handle

Several portions of a bone utensil handle were recovered. The design on the handle is a zig–zag pattern (Fig. 23h). The specimen was too fragmentary for measurement.

Buttons

All buttons recovered from CfDj4 were recovered from level 2 of test unit 2. Five metal buttons ranging in size from 14.5 to 17mm in diameter were found. Two of the five have four punched holes (Fig. 22g, 1), one has two holes within an

indented central portion (Fig. 22k) and two others appear to have had back attachment rings (Fig. 22p, s). The most interesting metal button is made of copper or a copper alloy, is 16mm in diameter, has a back attachment ring and has its front face molded with an anchor decoration (Fig. 22p). Similar buttons were used on British naval uniforms during the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Jarrett 1960:61). Two ceramic buttons, one a small white four–holed specimen of 11mm diameter (Fig. 22m) and another, a small black specimen with a diameter of 8mm and a small copper back fastener (Fig. 22u) were recovered. Three glass buttons were also found. One white specimen is bulbous with a back copper wire fastener (Fig. 22w). Another white glass specimen is of the four–holed variety with a diameter of 11.5mm (Fig. 22n). The remaining glass specimen is black and has a star molded unto the front face (Fig. 22r). The back of this artifact is perforated for attachment purposes. It has a 14mm diameter and a maximum thickness of 6mm.

The only bone button found is of a punched four–holed variety having a diameter of 17mm (Fig. 22i). One molded or pressed button found is blue in color, has two holes drilled into its sunken central portion and has a maximum diameter of 22.5mm (Fig. 22n).

Shells and slate

Two types of shells, oyster and quohog, were noted in the materials recovered from CfDj4. There fragments of reddish brown possible roofing slate were found in Unit 2.

CfDj5 Artifact Analysis

Glass

The number and distribution of all glass artifacts from CfDj5 are noted on Table 17. The majority of glass fragments are window glass with black bottle glass forming the second largest quantity. One light green bottle stopper is 29mm in length and has a maximum head diameter of approximately 25mm (Fig. 17i). The base portion of a small square light green bottle with molded lettering on all four sides was recovered. The lettering identified on two sides reads as PATENT and THE. This specimen has been identified as an essence of peppermint bottle and the lettering probably read, BY THE KINGS PATENT, ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT (Fig. 17h). This bottle most likely dates from the late 18th century (Catherine Sullivan 1978:pers.comm.).

Several black wine bottle bases and tops occur in different localities on the site but for the most part they were recovered from the cellar portion of unit 3. The three bottle tops recovered exhibit applied lips and collars and have no seam lines.

A number of side panels of black wine bottles show cup mold markings (Fig. 19g). Two black wine bottle bases have kick–ups of approximately 41mm and appear free blown (Fig. 19d). One specimen with an intact base has a diameter of 81mm (Fig. 19d). One bottle top has an applied lip with a string collar. This artifact probably dates to the 18th century (Fig. 18h) (Catherine Sullivan 1978:pers. comm.).

Ceramics

The ceramics from CfDj5 include a range of 19th century wares an patterns. The number and distribution of ceramic fragments recovered is summarized on Table 18. The most frequent pieces occur as blue, brown and green transfer patterns (Fig. 15a, b, d, g, o, s, u). One fragment of a child's plate had its outer edge molded with flowers and is decorated with a green transfer pattern having the following words printed on the interior plate surface ... INE AS I WILL/WERE EXCEED ME STILL (Fig. 15u).

A number of plain white earthenware fragments include portions of cups, saucers, and plates. Occasionally a wheat pattern was molded on white earthenware. Several fragments of hand painted band decorated wares were also recovered. The fragments displaying this type of decoration are very thin. A few fragments of yellow kitchen ware and a number of brown glazed earthenware fragments were also found. The brown fragments for the most part appear to belong to a tea pot or crock (Fig. 15gg). Three pieces of salt glazed stoneware were recovered. One fragment could be a side portion of an ink well or perhaps a ginger beer bottle while other pieces appear to be from a larger vessel. One fragment of copper glazed earthenware was also recovered.

One sherd of blue shell edge pearlware was found (Fig. 15z). This type of ceramic on pearlware was popular between the years 1780–1820 (Noel Hume 1970:129–131). The later styles of blue band edge decoration are also represented at CfDj5 (Fig. 15aa). A few fragments of mocha patterned earthenware as well as several pieces of hand painted ware were also recovered. The hand painted red/green/blue/black pattern is displayed on fragments of a small saucer (Fig. 15q). Portions of a white earthenware tea cup which had been dyed blue were also present on the site. This process of blue dying was popular from 1850 until the 20th century (Lynn Sussman, 1978, pers. comm.).

Metal Artifacts

The number and distribution of all metal artifacts from CfDj5 are recorded on Table 19, while the descriptions of some of the more interesting specimens are recorded below.

Files

Two flat files and one portion of a round file are present in the collection. One flat intact tapering specimen has a total length of 275 mm with a projecting narrow end extending some 35mm beyond the main body of the specimen (Fig. 24a). The second flat file is represented by a portion of the main body near a long pointed end. This file has a maximum width of approximately 22mm and a thickness of about 6mm (Fig. 24o). The round file fragment is in a broken and corroded condition (Fig. 24m).

Metal strips

Two perforated metal strips were recovered from CfDj5. The widths of the two specimens are 27mm and 37mm respectively. Both have broken lengths and each has one punched perforation (Fig. 24j).

Ships fitting

This specimen may be defined as a bulky 23mm long by 10mm wide hand wrought shackle that has been perforated by a tapered metal pin. Similar fittings were used on 19th century ships masts and spars rigging (Fig. 24r) (Eileen Woodhead 1978:pers. comm.).

Screw

One small metal screw with a round head and a length of 37mm was recovered.

Nut and bolt

One 22mm square nut attached to a headless threaded bolt was recovered.

Spoon bowl

One cast pewter tea spoon bowl was found. This type of spoon was probably manufactured in the early 19th century (Fig. 23d) (Eileen Woodhead 1978: pers. comm.).

Copper cap

This tiny item appears to have been a cap for the end of some small container.

Heel protector

This copper heel protector has a half moon shape with a raised edge to cup the shoe or boot heel. The base portion has been perforated by shoe nails or tacks (Fig. 23g).

Suspender clasp

One fragment of a corroded suspender clasp or small belt buckle was recovered.

Straight pin

One specimen of this type having a length of approximately 30mm and a small 1.5mm diameter head was found.

Calibrated ruler fragments

Two fragments of a metal ruler or survey instrument(s) were found. The fragments are 6mm and 7mm in width respectively. The two portions could have been sections of an interlocking slide rule as the lateral edges are both fitted for a sliding edge. Both specimens are calibrated in inches on one side and in various fractions of inches on the opposing face (Fig. 22cc, dd).

Nails

The majority of nails recovered from CfDj5 were taken from test unit 3 with the remainder occurring in the sod levels of test unit 1 and in the second level of test unit 4 (Table 19). A number of cast nails of various small sizes were recovered (Fig. 27 1). These cast nails probably date between 1770 and the 1820's (Nelson 1968). No wire nails were found during the CfDj5 excavations. Completely cut nails appear to be mostly of the smaller varieties (Fig. 27h), although a number of larger box style nails were also recovered (Fig. 27k). A large number of machine cut shingle nails that are approximately 37mm in length exhibited hand wrought heads. One larger nail with a cut shaft exhibited a T style head. The completely hand wrought nails are mostly of a larger size, ranging from about 65 to 90mm in length (Fig. 27j). A few smaller completely hand wrought nails were also noted. Head styles for the hand wrought specimens vary from flattened to rose to T shaped.

Spikes

A total of ten spikes were recovered from CfDj5. Seven of the ten specimens were completely hand wrought with five of the specimens having hand hammered corners. One spike with a style similar to a large box nail is 121mm in length (Fig.

25k). The completely wrought spikes range from 126 to 230mm in length and have 28mm round and 14mm square heads.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

Those artifacts of a miscellaneous nature are noted according to type, distribution and number on Table 20. The following comments can be made concerning the more significant artifacts from this category.

Clay pipes

A few fragments of clay pipes were recovered from test unit 3. One small bowl fragment is decorated with facial features. Only one stem fragment is undecorated. The mouth portion of this stem has been dipped in a bright green and yellow glaze.

Leather

Two layered leather fragments were recovered. The larger specimen is held together with copper tacks and appears to be a portion of the toe of a boot or shoe. Several leather upper portions of foot wear have hook and eye lacing attachments. A smaller leather heel fragment is tacked with square copper nails.

Wooden peg

A portion of what appears to be a wooden peg or plug was found. The shaft has a 12mm diameter.

Glass bead

This specimen was recovered from test unit 3. It is medium blue in color with a circular diameter of 7mm and a hole diameter of 2mm (Fig. 22 1).

Coin

One coin was found at CfDj5 in level 1 of test unit 1. The head of this coin has a crimped edge with the letters FERAND.VII.DIE.GRATIA and the date 1812 molded round a royal personage (Fig. 30b). The opposite face of this silver piece is molded with the lettering .HISPAN.ET.IND.REX. N.R.IR.I.F surrounding a royal crest and crown (Fig. 22v).

Buttons

Two buttons were recovered. The first, a small bone specimen has a diameter of 11.5mm and a four–hold indented centre (Fig. 22g). The second button

is made from copper or a copper alloy and is 25.5mm in diameter. The front face is molded with the figure of a saddle horse and a pole fence (Fig. 22o, 30a). The back of this button exhibits the words EXTRA RICH QUALITY surrounding a small royal crown.

CfDj6 Artifact Analysis

The type and distribution of all artifacts recovered from excavation units 1 and 2 of CfDj6 are summarized on Table 21.

Nails, Spikes and Tacks

Two nails and the bit portions of two wrought spikes were recovered. One nail is machine cut and the other is completely hand wrought. The wrought specimen is 68mm long and has a rose style head. One hand wrought copper tack was also recovered. The task is 30mm long and has a maximum head diameter of 9.5mm.

Buttons

One white glass button with a diameter of 11mm was found. The specimen has an indented center with four holes (Fig. 22t).

Bricks and Iron Slag

Several pieces of brick were recovered from the test units and a sample of iron slag was picked from the beach area in front of the site.

CfDj7 Artifact Analysis

The number and distribution of artifacts from CfDj7 are summarized on Table 22.

Nails and Spikes

Three wrought nails were recovered. Two have rose heads and the third has the head of a large finishing nail. One 195mm long spike with a 17mm shaft diameter and a tapering square tip was recovered (Fig. 25c).

Metal Ring

One badly corroded,hand wrought metal ring was found. The ring has a thickness of 14mm, an outside diameter of 56mm and an oval interior diameter of between 27 and 31mm.

Chain Link

One probably hand wrought oval chain link measuring 54mm by 29mm was found. The link has been heavily used and is well worn on one end.

Bottle Glass

One fragment of a black wine bottle neck was found.

Copper Rod

A copper or copper alloy rod measuring 74mm long by 30mm in diameter was found. The rod surface is smooth except for a few shaving marks. One end of the specimen tapers slightly before a V shaped indentation. The opposite end appears cut and snapped from a longer shaft. The rod weighs 376.4 grams (Fig. 24b).

CfDj11 Artifact Analysis

The distribution and total of artifacts recovered from CfDj11 are exhibited on Table 23.

Nails and Spikes

The number and variety of nails recovered from CfDj11 are summarized on Table 23. The heads of the wrought nails are mostly corroded, however, a few appear to be of a flattened rose style. Only a few nails have their full lengths, ranging from 35 to 95mm. The one spike recovered is hand wrought and has a flattened expanding tip. The rectangular head of the specimen is 7mm by 5mm and features marks from four corner hammer blows (Fig. 25d).

Glass

Several fragments of light green window glass were recovered from test unit 2. The remainder of glass fragments, with the exception of a black bottle neck, were recovered from the site's eroding bank. Several base fragments of black wine bottles (Fig. 19 e–g, i) and two kick–up fragments which appear free–blown were found. One specimen of the separate base part type of manufacture has the letter M molded within the base cavity. The base portion of a typical 19th century colorless molded lead glass tumbler was also found (Fig. 17g). The base of this specimen appears ground and has an approximate diameter of 65mm.

Ceramics

A few small ceramic sherds were recovered during excavation and some larger specimens were picked from the nearby bank edge. The bank produced a base and side fragment of a large brown stoneware bowl and a lip sherd of a grey stoneware crock displaying a blue cobalt–rubbed inscription (Fig. 16f, h). Most of the smaller sherds displayed 19th century brown and blue transfer patterns. One sherd was of blue shell edge pearlware.

Miscellaneous

One four–holed bone button having a maximum diameter of 16mm and an indented center was found (Fig. 22f). Two sherds of clay pipe bowls, one plain and the other displaying a portion of an embossed crest were also recovered.

CfDj12 Surface Finds

A number of artifacts were collected from Beaubears Island which have no direct association with any of the sites just discussed. These artifacts were for the most part, found scattered below the high tide mark along the beach. The majority of these finds were associated with the southeastern part of the island. Beaubears Island in its entirety has been Borden designated as CfDj12.

An intact light green bottle with an applied rim was found lying on the surface in the central portion of the island (Fig. 20b). The bottle was manufactured in a turn mold and probably dates from the late 19th or early 20th century (Vienneau 1969:14). The kick–up from this 290mm high bottle is approximately 50mm high.

The base portion of a black wine bottle having a diameter of 88.5mm was recovered. This specimen was manufactured in a cup mold and has a tiny nipple in the center of the indented base. The base cavity has the embossed number 6 or 9 displayed on a side portion. Several other fragments of black bottle glass and a few sherds of window glass were also found.

Two corroded spike tips and two intact spikes were collected from the surface. One spike is square and hand wrought with a flattened head. It has a total length of 190mm. The other larger specimen has a rounded shaft with a flattened head and a maximum length of 185mm. In addition to the spikes, a blacksmith's wedge or a metal plug of some sorts was also found. This artifact has a tapering diameter of 31 to 12mm and a total length of 79mm (Fig. 24c).

In ceramics, one thick sherd of yellow ware, several stoneware ink well sherds and one large sherd of a brown salt–glazed stoneware crock base were re-

covered. In addition to these sherds, several sections of red earthenware roofing tiles were found (Fig. 16a).

Summary and Conclusions

A total of eleven sites were recorded during the Beaubears Island survey. Seven of the eleven sites were tested. CfDj9, the only prehistoric site found, was completely eroded. CfDj10 was recorded as the location of a single, although significant, historic artifact. The remaining nine sites, CfDj1 through 8 and 11, exhibited a variety of surface features (Table 24).

In total, 19 house cellars, 4 or 5 wells, 5 trench–like depressions, a dyke, numerous furrow depressions as well as roads, ditches and other surface features were noted. Based on the results of one week of field research, some comments can now be made concerning the occupation period and the nature of the historic activities conducted on Beaubears Island.

Other than the few signs of recent habitation on the interior, the greatest portion of Beaubears Island appears to have escaped the 20th century with the exception of a few specimens recovered from the sod layers on some of the more easterly sites no artifacts of a strictly 20th century nature were recovered. Most artifacts which could possibly have a 20th century affiliation, could also date to the last half of the 19th century. A number of artifacts which could date to the late 18th or early 19th centuries were also present. Generally, however the bulk of the artifacts point to a mid–19th c occupation.

It would appear that all sites recorded from the eastern and southeastern end of the island date to the 19th century. These sites appear to have been abandoned near 1900. The island thus represents a sealed 19th c archaeological deposit.

The activities which can be inferred from the surface features, the archaeological testing and the artifacts recovered are threefold; agricultural, industrial and domestic. Faunal remains from the CfDj1 garbage dump indicate that farm animals such as sheep, pigs and cows were definitely being consumed by island residents. Plow marks in test unit 1 of CfDj4 and other agricultural clues from CfDj3, tend to suggest that farming was one 19th century island activity.

In the heavily wooded area of the southeast shore, shipbuilding areas are easily identified. The waterside trenches and the numerous furrows reflect the construction of 18th and 19th century wooden ships. Associated activities could have included the harvesting and milling of forest products, as well as the light and heavy blacksmith work of manufacturing fittings, chains, anchors etc. The large deep trench of CfDj5 could have been a possible saw pit. Charcoal, coal, bricks, wrought iron fragments and iron slag, most likely related to blacksmith work, were noted in and adjacent to the industrial sites CfDj6 and CfDj7.

To carry on the above mentioned activities a considerable work force would have been housed on the island. Although 19 cellar features were recorded, certainly not all dwellings possessed cellars. Many habitations may remain as yet unidentified.

The quantity of 19th century artifacts recovered from the test excavations at the different domestic sites does not allow social or economic distinctions to be made between sites.

The survey of Beaubears Island permits some comment on the current state of the island with respect to both human activity and the natural environment. The existence of bottle collectors in the area does pose a threat to the islands archaeological resources. The survey crew met several people who had the desire to hunt for relics. In the regard, the open sites on the far eastern end of the island appear to be the most vulnerable.

Although archaeologists are not foresters, I would suggest that Beaubears Island be examined for fire hazards. There is a particularly heavy accumulation of dead falls on over three quarters of the forested area. The effects of coastal submergence and erosion are very noticeable round the perimeters of the island. CfDj9 has been completely washed away, while a section of the CfDj1 garbage dump and the CfDj11 bank area are presently being heavily eroded. One depression from CfDj6 is flooded during periods of exceptionally high tides.

Beaubears Island is an undisturbed and sealed area of late 18th and 19th century domestic and industrial sites. During the 20th century these archaeological resources have been protected by their island location and hold must potential for future research. Until researchers have posed serious questions in relation to problems concerning 18th and 19th century domestic and shipbuilding sites, however, any archaeological research on the island could prove premature.

42- Beaubears Island

Appendix A: Faunal Sample Excavated from Beaubears Island, New Brunswick in the summer of 1977, by Frances L. Stewart, February 1978.

Introduction

A total of 158 vertebrate faunal specimens from excavations on Beaubears Island, New Brunswick were presented to me for identification. The artifactual specimens (buttons, cutlery handle etc.) had been removed from the sample. The non–artifactual remains which came from numerous, discontinuous excavation units were all dated to the same period, the late 18th and 19th centuries. I was advised to consider the skeletal remains as a single sample. This sample included bones of fish, birds and mammals as can be seen in Table 1.

Using only a partial reference collection as comparative material for the archaeological sample, it was not possible to identify the fish and bird remains to their particular species. The lack of horse (Equus caballus) and cow (Bos taurus) reference skeletons forced me to rely on Sisson (1927) for the identification of some of the large elements. Realizing the limitations of photographs as opposed to reference skeletons, caution has been taken in the designations. Some bones were identified only as elements from "large mammals", "medium–sized mammals" or "large birds". For this study, large mammals refers to all animals equal in size to or larger than a white–tail deer (Odocoileus virginianus). It is probable that most of the specimens so classified were pieces of cow since this was the only positively identified large mammal. Medium–sized mammals included those smaller than the deer but larger than or equal in size to a coyote (Canis latrans). In this sample, either pig (Sus scrofa) or sheep (Ovis aries) bones probably account for the three medium–sized mammal specimens. Any bird equal in size to or greater than a crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos) was considered to be a large bird and some of the nine specimens described this way may have been parts of geese (family Anatidae). All the bird specimens could be identified more precisely given an adequate reference collection should further excavations or analysis make such determinations valuable.

The specimens which could not be identified beyond their class or origin were described as "fragments" or "portions". "Fragments" of fish bones were less than five mm long along their greatest length while bird and mammal fragments were less than 30mm. long. Larger specimens were termed "portions".

Wherever possible the bones and teeth were placed in age categories. "Adult" specimens included permanent teeth and bony elements in which the epiphyses had fused completely to the diaphyses so that the line of fusion could not be seen with the naked eye. Deciduous teeth and bones in which the epiphyseal fusion had not begun were labelled "immature". For the majority of the specimens, however, no age estimates could be made. Finally, modified skeletal elements in this study excluded artifacts but included both butchered and burnt bones.

Results of the Analysis

The results of the identification of the Beaubears Island faunal sample are summarized in Tables 1 through 5 at the end of this report and only general comments will be made here.

The five fish bones were from the class of bony fish names Osteichtchyes and there was slight evidence (two indefinitely identified vertebral centri) for the use of the flatfish family (Pleuronectidae) by the people living on the island.

Surprisingly, none of the 13 bird bones appeared to be from domestic fowl. Rather wild duck (possibly common eider, Somateria mollissima) bones and a gull (Larus sp.) ulna shaft portion were represented. Since none of the bird bones were butchered, it is possible that they did not represent food refuse. However, the inclusion of domestic mammals only made the lack of domestic chicken, turkey, goose or duck remains unexpected. Perhaps the small sample size explains their absence? Certainly, it is still possible that domestic fowl were raised on the island.

From the mammalian sample it is known that pigs, cows and sheep were familiar meat providers for the island population. The lack of any horse elements in this material is noteworthy as is the absence of goat (Capra hircus) remains. From this admittedly small sample, it appears that domestic creatures provided all of the mammalian meat and that the locally available wild game was not utilized.

Many of the cow and "large mammal" remains showed evidence of butchering with a saw and most often it was vertebrae and ribs which were altered in this manner (Table 1). From the even smaller sample of aged mammalian elements, it is apparent that almost three–quarters of these specimens were immature (Table 4). This data agrees with most domestic animal samples as young animals, especially males, are killed for food leaving far fewer individuals to mature as breeding stock.

Finally, the low incidence of burnt bones (Table 2) suggests that the food refuse was not habitually burnt by the Beaubears Island population.

Summary

In summary, it appears from the small sample of 158 faunal specimens that some of the people on Beaubears Island were practising a mixed farming economy which included the raising of pigs, sheep and cows. It would be interesting to know whether or not horses, goats and domestic fowl were also kept. the diet of these farmers was supplemented with fish and wild birds likely. Slaughtered domestic mammals were generally immature and the carcasses were butchered with a saw. After eating the meat, the bones were thrown away but the accumulating debris was not generally burnt. The distribution, according to site, of faunal remains recovered is recorded on Table 5.

This summary is largely speculative because of the sample size, but it is hoped that it poses some interesting ideas which could be tested only with further excavations.

Reference Cited

Sisson, S.
1927 *The Anatomy of Domestic Animals*. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London.

Appendix A: Table 1

FAUNAL SPECIMENS FROM BEAUBEARS ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK

Animals by Classes	Number of Specimens by Age					
	specimens	adults	immature	age	butchering evidence	burnt specimens
FISH						
Osteichthyes	5			5		
BIRD						
Duck	3					
Gull	1			13		
Large bird	9					
MAMMAL						
Pig	13	4	2	7	1 rib shaft portion	1 rib shaft fragment
Likely pig	2		1	1	1 vertebral arch	
Cow	6	1	3	2	1 tibia, 1 radius,	
1 axis vertebra						
Likely cow	11	1	3	7	2 rib shafts, v bertebrae	1 vertebra
Sheep	3	1	2			
Likely sheep	2			2		
Large mammal	26		7	19	4 vertebrae, 1 rib shaft,	
1 scapula body, 3 bone portions						
Medium-sized mammal	3			3	1 rib portion, 1 long	
bone shaft portion						
Mammal	72			72	1 bone portion	3 portions, 28 fragments
Class uncertain	2			2		
Totals	158	7	18	133	23	33

Appendix A: Table 2

Beaubears Island Faunal Sample Percentages of Total of 158 Specimens		
	Number	Percentage
Fish	5	3.16
Bird	13	8.23
Mammal	138	87.34
Class uncertain	2	1.27
Totals	158	100
Butchered	23	14.56
Burnt	33	20.89

Appendix A: Table 3

Mammalian Percentages of Total of 138 Specimens		
	Number	Percentage
Pig & likely pig	15	10.87
Cow & likely cow	17	12.32
Sheep & likely sheep	5	3.62
Large mammal	26	18.84
Medium-sized mammal	3	2.17
Mammal	72	52.17
Total	138	99.99

Appendix A: Table 4

Aged Mammal Specimens of Total of 25 Specimens		
	umber	Percentage
Adult	7	28
Immature	18	72
Totals	25	100

Appendix A: Table 5

Beaubears Island: distribution of faunal remains												
Sample	CfDj											
descriptions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Totals
Fish - osteichthyes	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	5
Bird - duck	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
- gull	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
- large bird	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Mammals - pig	5	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
- likely pig	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
- cow	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
- likely cow	4	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
- sheep	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
- likely sheep	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Large Mammals	9	1	6	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Medium sized mammals	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mammals	10	7	1	43	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	73
Class uncertain	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Table 1

CfDj1 Surface Collected Artifacts

	#fragments
green bottle glass	1
white ceramics	2
brown stoneware	2
clay pipe stem	1
Total	6

Table 2

CfDj1 Glass

levels	1	2	3	Totals
(cm)	sod–13	13–20	20–30	
Window glass				
-clear	1	13	1	15
-light green tinted	0	18	6	24
Bottle glass				
-light green	5	21	0	26
-medium green	1	0	1	2
-black	1	29	1	31
-light green (burnt)	0	1	1	2
-light green rims	0	1	0	1
			Total	101

Table 3

CfDj1 Ceramics

levels	1	2	3	Totals
(cm)	sod–13	13–20	20–30	
Stoneware				
brown	0	1	0	1
grey	0	1	0	1
Earthenware				
white	0	16	4	20
brown	0	4	19	23
Ironstone				
blue transfer	0	19	1	20
Earthenware				
purple transfer	0	2	0	2
black transfer	0	1	0	1
blue banded	0	3	1	4
brown stamped	0	1	0	1
green/red/blue hand painted	0	19	2	21
mocha pattern	0	4	1	5
			Total	99

Table 4

CfDj1 Metal

Unit 1 levels (cms)	1 sod-13	2 13-20	3 20-30	Total
Nails				
completely wrought	9	30	5	44
completely cut	4	53	0	57
cut with wrought heads	4	0	0	4
fragments	0	9	0	9
Spikes				
cut with wrought heads	0	2	0	2
completely wrought	0	3	0	3
fragments	0	1	0	1
Rings	0	2	0	2
Chain links	0	1	0	1
Wire	0	1	0	1
Other metal fragments	0	3	0	3
			Total	127

Table 5

CfDj1 Pipes

levels (cms)	1 sod-13	2 13-20	3 20-30	Total
bowls				
complete	0	1	0	1
complete	0	0	1	1
fragmenta	0	20	0	20
fragmenta	0	25	9	34
Stems				
plain frag	0	92	39	131
decorated	0	11	3	14
			Total	201

Table 6

CfDj1 Glass

Unit 1 levels	1	2	Totals
Window Glass			
clear	2	0	2
light green	0	11	11
Bottle Glass			
clear	0	1	1
light green	0	8	8
black	3	38	41
patinated	0	3	3
Glass Lens(?)- bright green	0	1	1
Decorated Glass	0	2	2
		Total	69

Table 7

CfDj2 Ceramics

Unit 1 Levels	sod	60cms	Total
Red Earthenware			
glazed interior	0	4	4
glazed exterior	0	1	1
Stoneware - grey	0	1	1
Earthenware - white	2	6	8
blue	1	6	7
brown	0	1	1
blue banded	0	1	1
Pearlware - hand painted	0	1	1
Creamware - (very fragmentary)	1	30	31
		Total	55

Table 8

CfDj2 Metal Artifacts

Unit 1 Levels	sod	60cm	Total
Utensil - bone handled knife	0	1	1
Door tumb latch	1	0	1
Sheet metal scraps	0	4	4
Perforated metal strips	0	2	2
Shot gun shell cartridge	0	1	1
Spikes			
wrought	1	5	6
cut	0	1	1
Nails			
wrought	0	13	52
cut	3	52	55
Needle	0	1	1
		Total	124

Table 9

CfDj2 Miscellaneous Artifacts

Unit 1 Levels	sod	60cms	Total
Buttons			
glass	0	1	1
bone	0	1	1
Clay pipe bowl fragment	0	1	1
Suspender clasp	0	1	1
Brick sample	0	1	1
Mortar sample	0	1	1
Coal sample	3	2	5
Oyster shells	0	1	1
		Total	12

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Table 10

CfDj3 Glass

levels (cms)	Unit 1			Unit 2			Unit 3		Total
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	
Window glass									
clear	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
light clear	0	0	16	0	0	5	0	1	22
Bottle glass									
clear	0	0	3	4	0	3	7	1	18
light blue	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
light green	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	11
light green tint	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	2	20
black (round)	6	0	2	0	0	2	0	6	16
black (square)	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	60	93
blue (square)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
brown (square)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jar rims-clear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Bottle stopper -clear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	6	2	21	4	1	18	61	83	196

Table 11

CfDj3 Ceramics

Units	Unit 1			Unit 2		Unit 3		
levels	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	
cms	sod	20	30	sod	20	sod	20	Totals
Pearlware								
white	1	6	2	0	6	1	7	23
blue painted	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	5
Earthenware								
blue shell edge	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
blue tranfer	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
green transfer	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
red paste-glazed	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
brown banded	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Creamware	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Porcelain								
white	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
decorated (recent)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
unglazed	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Stoneware								
glazed exterior	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
glazed interior/exterior	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	1	14	2	1	21	4	14	57

Table 12

CfDj3 Metal Artifacts

Units	Unit 1			Unit 2		Unit 3		
levels	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	
cms	sod	20	30	sod	20	sod	20	Totals
Nails								
completely hand wrought	0	0	0	1	0	12	2	15
cut with wrought heads	0	3	0	2	1	16	88	110
completely cut	2	0	0	0	0	56	193	251
cast	0	0	0	0	0	2	33	35
wire	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Spikes								
completely hand wrought	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
cut with wrought heads	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4
completely cut	0	0	0	0	6	0	7	13
Pins (door)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Screws	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Washers	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Key (sardine can)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Perforated metal fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	2	3	0	4	8	88	335	440

Table 13

CfDj4 Glass

	Unit 1			Unit 2			
levels	1	2	3	1	2	3	
(cms)	sod-17	sod-27	20-36	sod	20	30	Total
Window glass							
clear	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
light green	0	2	1	0	35	0	38
Bottle glass							
clear	0	0	0	0	70	1	72
clear (burnt)	0	0	0	1	16	0	16
light green tint	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
light green (burnt)	0	0	0	2	20	0	22
patinated light green	0	0	0	0	49	0	49
light blue	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
light yellow	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
light brown	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
reddish brown	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
black	0	2	3	0	10	0	15
Decorated glass	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
red surface	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
clear	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jar stopper - clear	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dark blue fragment	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
						Total	250

Table 14

CfDj4 Ceramics

	Unit 1			Unit 2			
levels	1	2	3	1	2	3	
(cms)	sod-17	sod-27	20-36	sod	20	30	Totals
Pearlware - white	0	9	8	0	1	6	24
Earthenware							
blue transfer	0	1	0	0	61	2	64
brown transfer	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
green transfer	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
green hand painted	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
blue hand painted	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
green stamped decorated	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
beige with exterior glaze	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
red/interior glaze	0	0	0	12	68	0	80
brown/interior-exterior glaze	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
blue and brown banded	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ironstone - white	0	0	0	0	40	0	40
Unidentified fragments	0	1	0	1	7	0	9
Porcelain							
glazed	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
unglazed	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Creamware - yellow glazed	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
					Total		237

Table 15

CfDj4 Metal Artifacts

Units	Unit 1			Unit2			Totals
levels	1	2	3	1	2	3	
(cm)	sod	17	27	sod	20	30	
Nails							
completely wrought	43	290	0	0	69	0	402
cut with wrought heads	23	3	0	0	89	0	115
completely cut	112	698	4	4	253	0	1071
cast	0	0	1	0	8	0	9
round and triangular wire	0	0	0	1	43	0	44
fragments	17	146	15	2	54	0	234
Spikes							
completely wrought	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
cut with wrought heads	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
completely cut (square)	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
completey cut (round)	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Suspender clasp	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Carving fork	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Metal strips	0	2	0	0	5	0	7
Staple	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Metal Clasp	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Rings	0	3	0	0	2	0	5
Screws	0	3	0	0	2	0	5
Files	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Hinges	0	2	0	0	5	0	7
Wire fragments	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Unidentified	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total							1940

Table 16

CfDj4 Miscellaneous Artifacts

Units	Unit 1			Unit 2			Totals
levels	1	2	3	1	2	3	
(cm)	sod	17	27	sod	20	30	
Clay pipe fragments							
stems	0	3	1	0	7	0	11
bowls	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Straight pin (copper)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bone fork handle fragments	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Buttons							
metal	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
composition	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
glass	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
porcelain	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
bone	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Clay cylinder (unknown use)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Eraser or chalk fragment	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Coal Samples	0	1	0	0	4	3	8
Rock samples	0	1	9	0	3	0	13
Shell Samples	0	9	0	1	5	2	17
Leather shoe heel	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Slate sample	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Brick sample	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
						Total	80

Table 17

CfDj5 Glass

	Unit 1			Unit 2			Unit 3								Unit 4		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	
	sod	20	32	sod	30	sod	20	30	40	60	80	100	sod				
	sod-20	20-32	32-42	sod	30	40	sod-20	20-30	30-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	100-120	sod	?		Total
Window																	
clear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	16	4	30	0	0	1	60
green tint	77	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	4	0	0	0	7	0	2	110
Bottle																	
clear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
green tint	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
light green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
green "case"	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	0	0	5	0	2	38
black "wine"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	9	17	10	0	0	42
stopper light blue/green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Patinated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Blue fragment	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brown fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Burned fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	89	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	25	19	23	15	51	23	2	5	265

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Table 18

CfDj5 Ceramics

Levels (cms)	Unit 1			Unit 2			Unit 3								Unit 4		Totals
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	
	sod	sod-32	32-42	sod	sod-30	30-40	sod	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	100-110	sod	sod-12	
Pearlware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
plain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
blue shell edge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
Creamware	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Porcelain - non-glazed																	
Earthenware	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
dark brown glazed	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	21	10	6	0	2	0	4	55
white	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	12	11	4	2	3	1	2	48
blue transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
brown transfer	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
black transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
green transfer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
blue edge	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
brown banded	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
blue banded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
green banded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
mocha banded	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
hand painted blue/green	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
hand painted black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
yellow	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
copper luster	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
blue dyed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Stoneware - brown																Total	164

Table 19

CfDj5 Metal

Units	Unit 1			Unit 2			Unit 3								Unit 4		Totals
Levels	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	
(cms)	sod	sod 32	32 42	sod	sod 30	30 40	sod	10 20	20 30	30 40	40 60	60 80	80 100	100 110	sod	sod 12	
Nails																	
wrought	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	4	12	3	1	1	4	33
cut	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	3	0	2	0	0	36	62
cast	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	3	5	1	3	0	0	14	50
cut/wrought heads	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	4	4	10	80	0	0	0	28	60
fragments	24	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	10	12	14	18	20	0	0	0	104
Spikes																	
wrought	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	7
cut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
unidentified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Rulers(copper)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Pin(copper)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Suspender clasp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shell casing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Heel protectors(?)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Screw(pewter)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nut and bolt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spoon bowl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lead slag	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clothes hook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Copper cap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
File																	
flat	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
round	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Metal strips	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Unidentified frags.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
																Total	342

Table 20

CfDj5 Miscellaneous

Units	Unit 1			Unit 2			Unit 3								Unit 4		
Levels	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	Totals
(cms)	sod	sod 32	32 42	sod	sod 30	30 40	sod	10 20	20 30	30 40	40 60	60 80	80 100	100 110	sod	sod 12	
Leather frags	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Glasss beads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Clay pipe frags																	
bowls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
stems	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	4	0	0	12
Buttons																	
metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Coins	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shell frags	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	5
Brick samples	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Plaster samples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Molten material(?)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wooden peg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Organic sample	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
																Total	37

Table 21

CfDj5 Miscellaneous

Units	Unit 1			Unit 2			Unit 3	
Levels	1	2	3	1	2	3		
(cms)	sod	20 30	30 40	sod	10 20	20 30	surface	Totals
Nails								
wrought	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
cut	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Spikes								
wrought	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
wire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tacks (copper)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
White earthenware	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Glass button	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Light green bottle glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Charcoal sample	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brick sample	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Iron slag sample	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unidentified	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
						Total		20

Table 22

CfDj5 Miscellaneous

Units	Unit 1			
Levels	1	2	3	
(cms)	sod	sod 20	20 30	Totals
Nails				
wrought	0	3	0	3
frags	0	1	1	1
Spikes				
wrought	0	2	0	2
round shaft/headless	0	1	0	1
Chain links	0	1	0	1
Large ring	0	1	0	1
Clay pipe stem	1	1	0	2
Green bottle glass	0	1	0	1
Coals sample	0	2	0	2
Battery (metal)	1	0	0	1
Iron slag sample	0	3	0	3
Rock sample	0	0	1	1
		Totals		19

Table 23

CfDj11 Miscellaneous

Units	Unit 1		Unit 2		Surface	Totals
Levels	1	2	1	2		
(cms)	sod	sod 48	sod	5 37		
Glass						
window	0	0	6	26	0	32
decorated	0	0	0	0	1	1
bottle						
black body	0	3	0	0	0	3
base	0	0	0	0	7	7
case	1	0	0	0	0	1
clear	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ceramics						
Earthenware						
red with black glaze	0	0	0	0	2	2
blue edge	0	0	0	0	1	1
brown transfer	0	3	0	0	1	4
white	0	1	0	0	0	1
Stoneware						
brown	0	0	0	0	1	1
grey	0	0	0	0	1	1
Metal						
Nails						
wrought	2	5	0	2	0	9
cut	0	1	0	0	0	1
cast	4	4	0	3	0	11
cut/wrought heads	0	1	0	3	0	4
Spike - wrought	0	0	0	1	0	1
Metal rod frags	0	1	0	0	0	1
Miscellaneous						
Clay pipe						
bowls	0	1	0	1	0	2
stem	0	1	0	0	0	1
Button - bone	0	0	0	0	1	1
Motar sample	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bone frag	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	8	22	6	37	15	88

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Table 24

Beaubears Island: archaeological sites recorded in 1977 Survey

Features and related factors	CfDj										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
house cellar		x	x	x	x	x(?)	x(?)				x
well			x					x(?)			
trench			x		x	x	x				
furrow (linear depression)		x				x	x				
dyke	x										
superfical disturbance		x	x		x			x			
garbage dump	x		x								
artifact location									x	x	
bank erosion	x					x					

Figures

Fig. 1 Map of Beaubears Island indicating site locations.

(available by special request only)

Fig. 2 CfDj–3 Excavation of Test Unit 2.

Fig. 3 Southeast side of Beaubears Island, CfDj2 looking east over linear depressions at north side of site.

Fig 4 CfDj1 Site Plan.

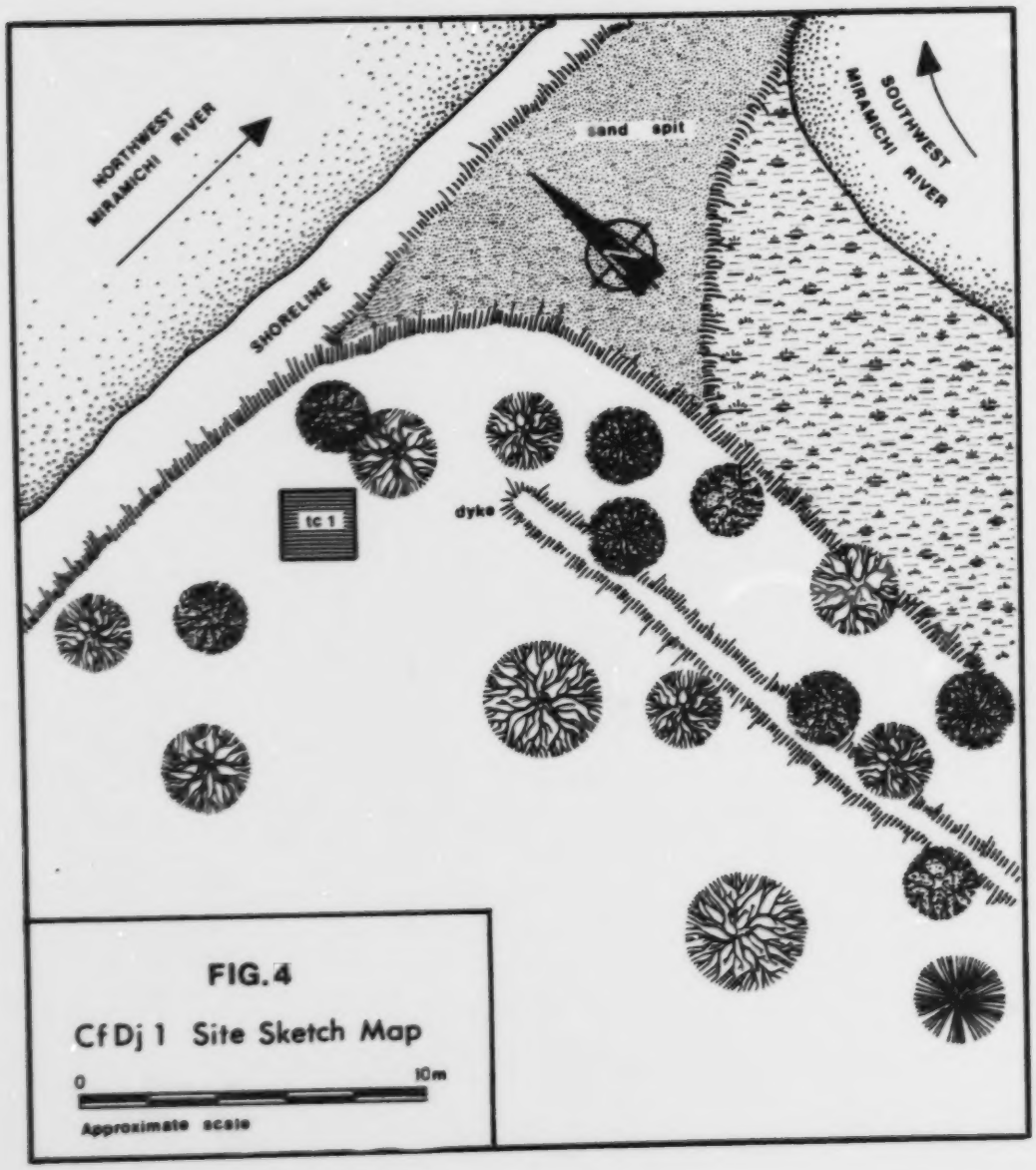

NORTHWEST MIRAMICHI RIVER
SOUTHWEST MIRAMICHI RIVER
sand spit
SHORELINE
tc 1
dyke
FIG. 4
Cf Dj 1 Site Sketch Map
0
10m
Approximate scale

Fig. 5 CfDj2 Site Plan.

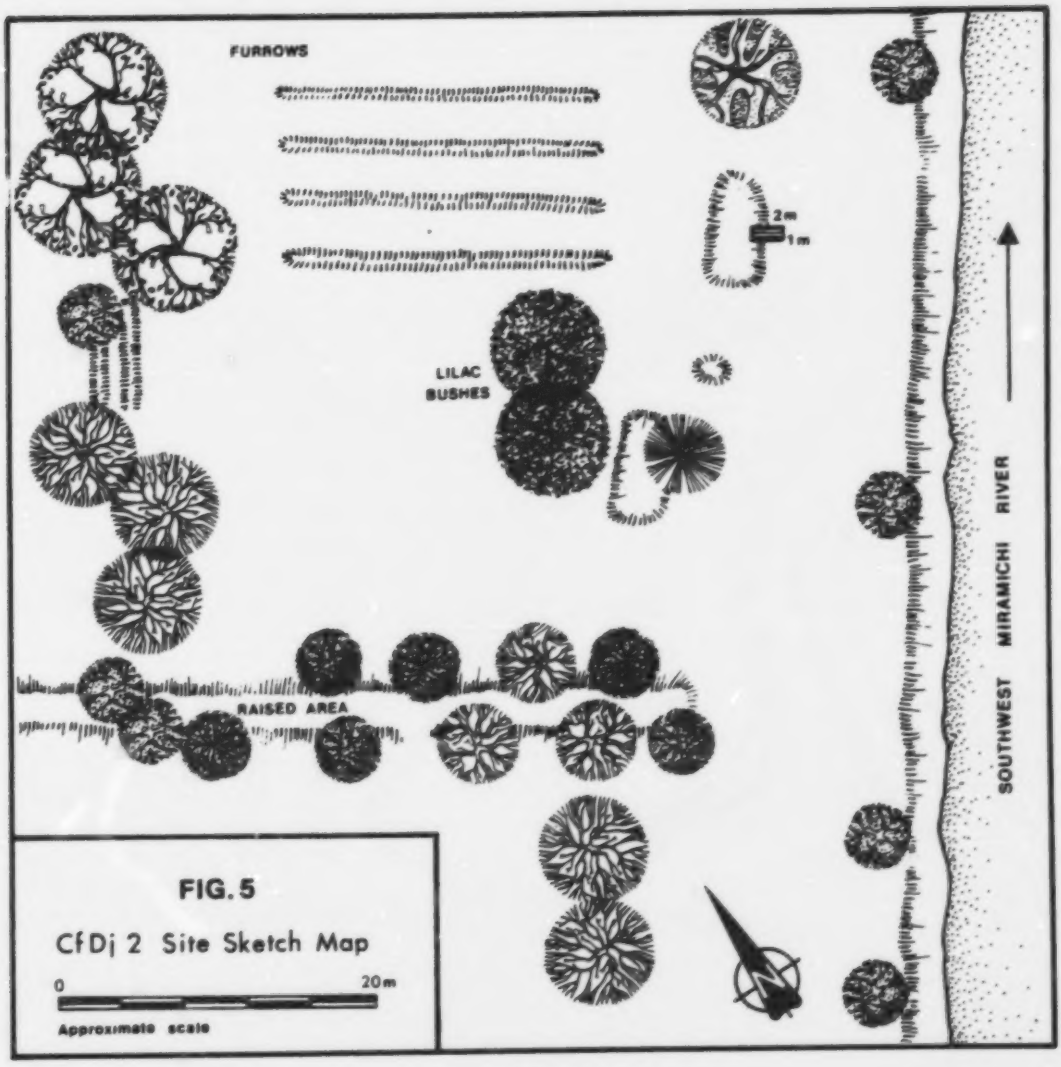


FIG. 5

CfDj 2 Site Sketch Map

Fig. 6 CfDj3 Site Plan.

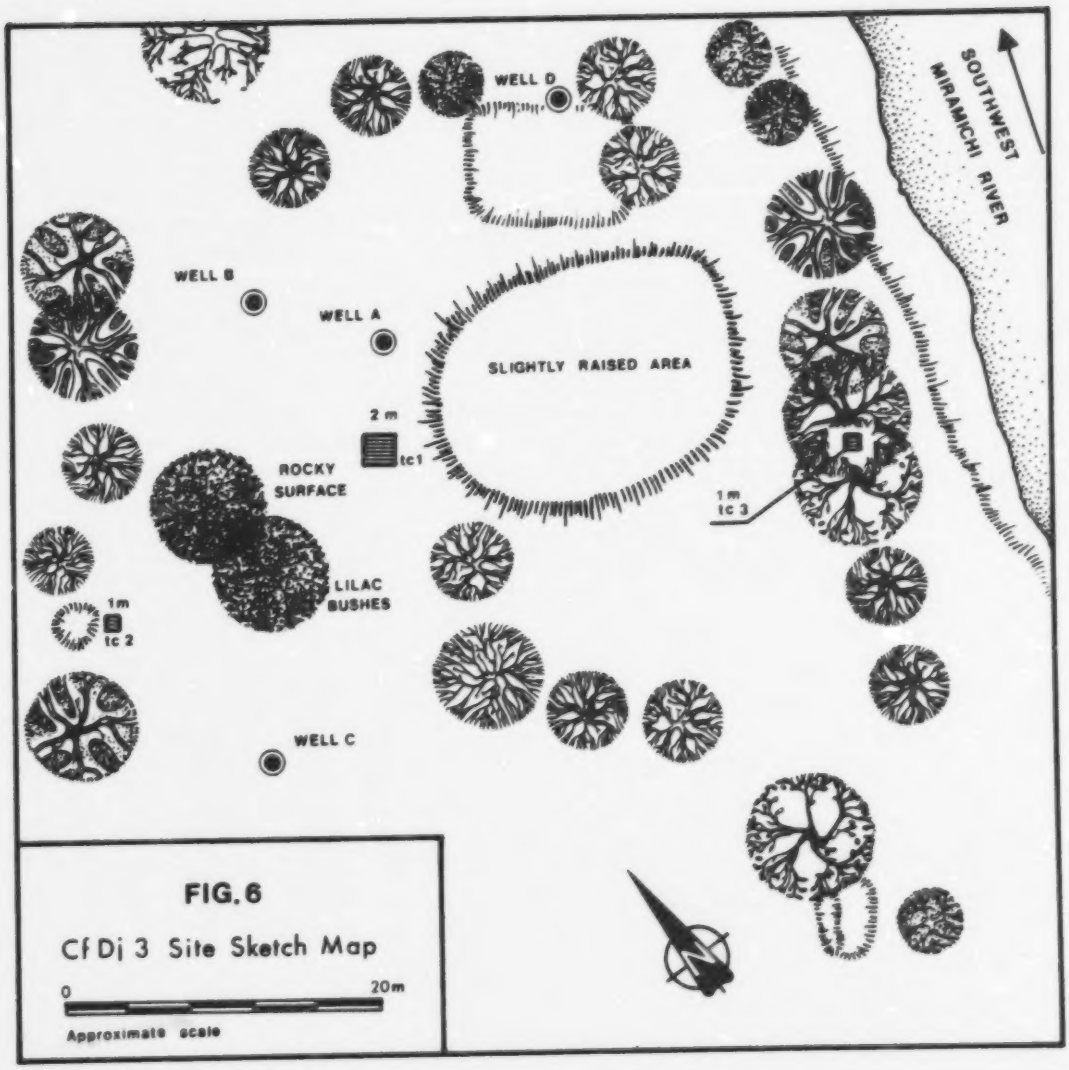

WELL D
WELL B
WELL A
SLIGHTLY RAISED AREA
2 m
tc1
ROCKY SURFACE
LILAC BUSHES
1m
tc 2
1m
tc 3
WELL C
SOUTHWEST
MIRAMICHI RIVER
FIG. 6
Cf Dj 3 Site Sketch Map
0
20m
Approximate scale

Fig. 7 CfDj4 Site Plan.

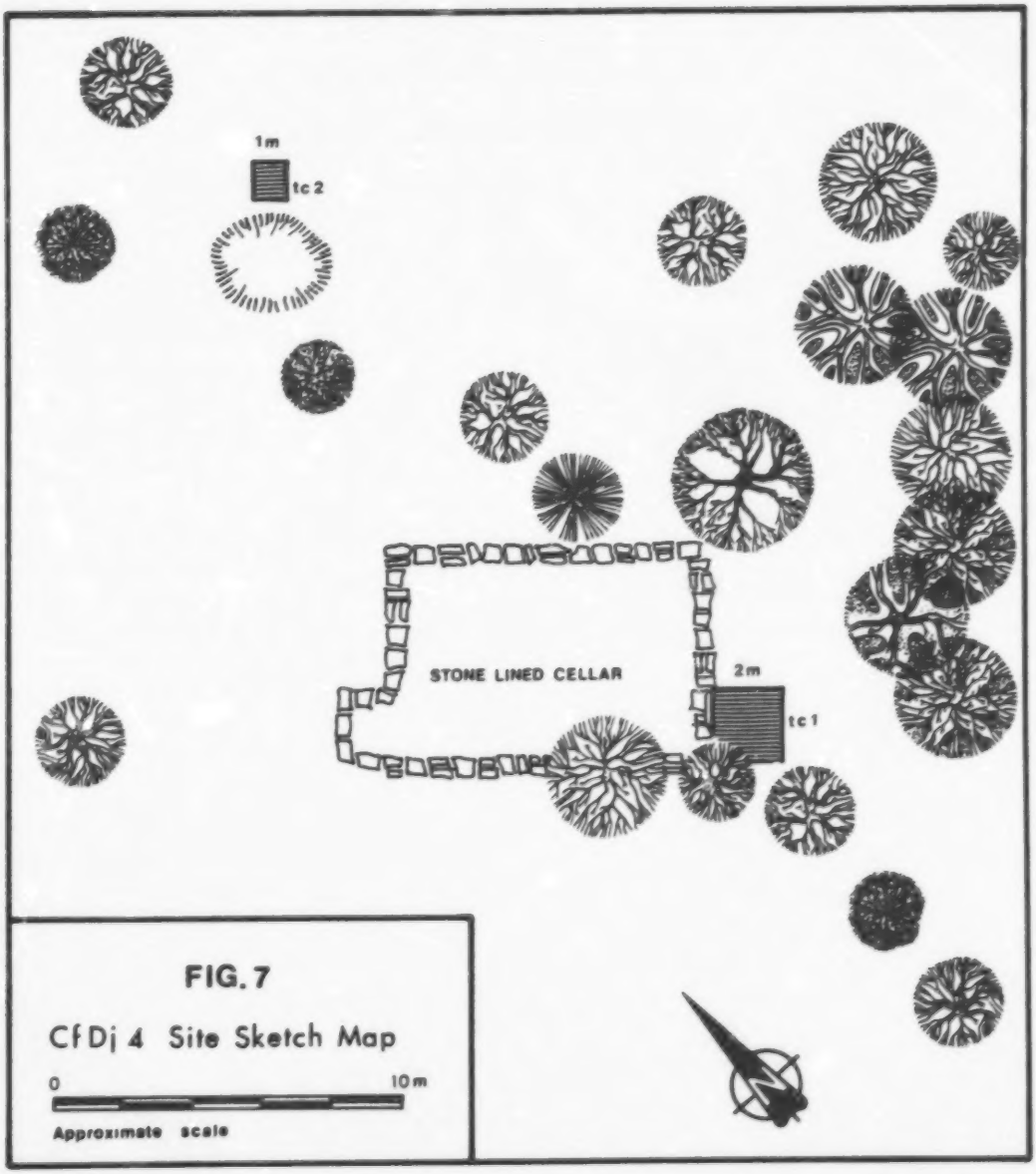

1m
tc 2
STONE LINED CELLAR
2m
tc 1
FIG. 7
Cf Dj 4 Site Sketch Map
0
10m
Approximate scale

Fig. 8 CfDj5 Site Plan.

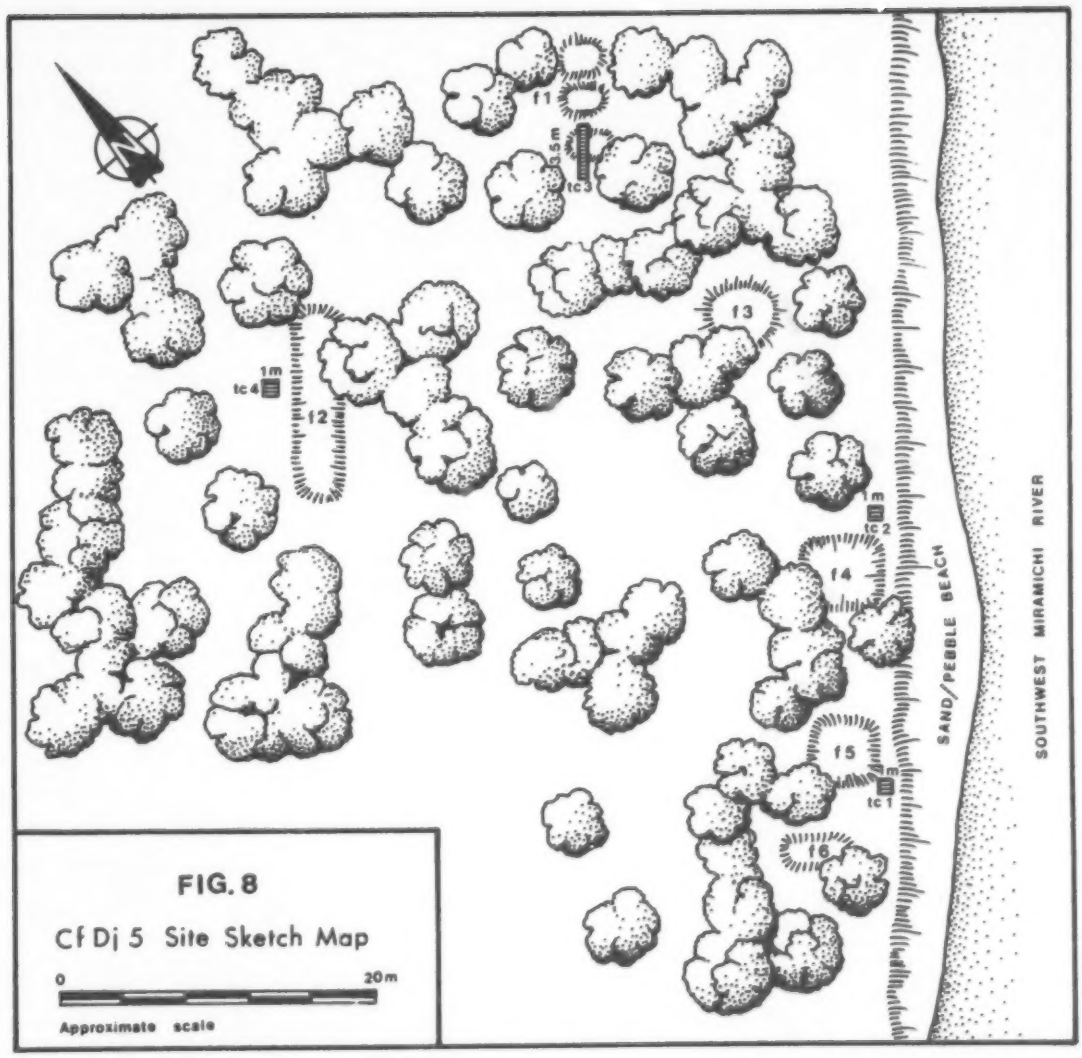

f1
f2
f3
f4
f5
f6
tc1
tc2
tc3
tc4
1m
SAND/PEBBLE BEACH
SOUTHWEST MIRAMICHI RIVER
FIG. 8
Cf Dj 5 Site Sketch Map
0
20m
Approximate scale

Fig. 9 CfDj6 Site Plan.

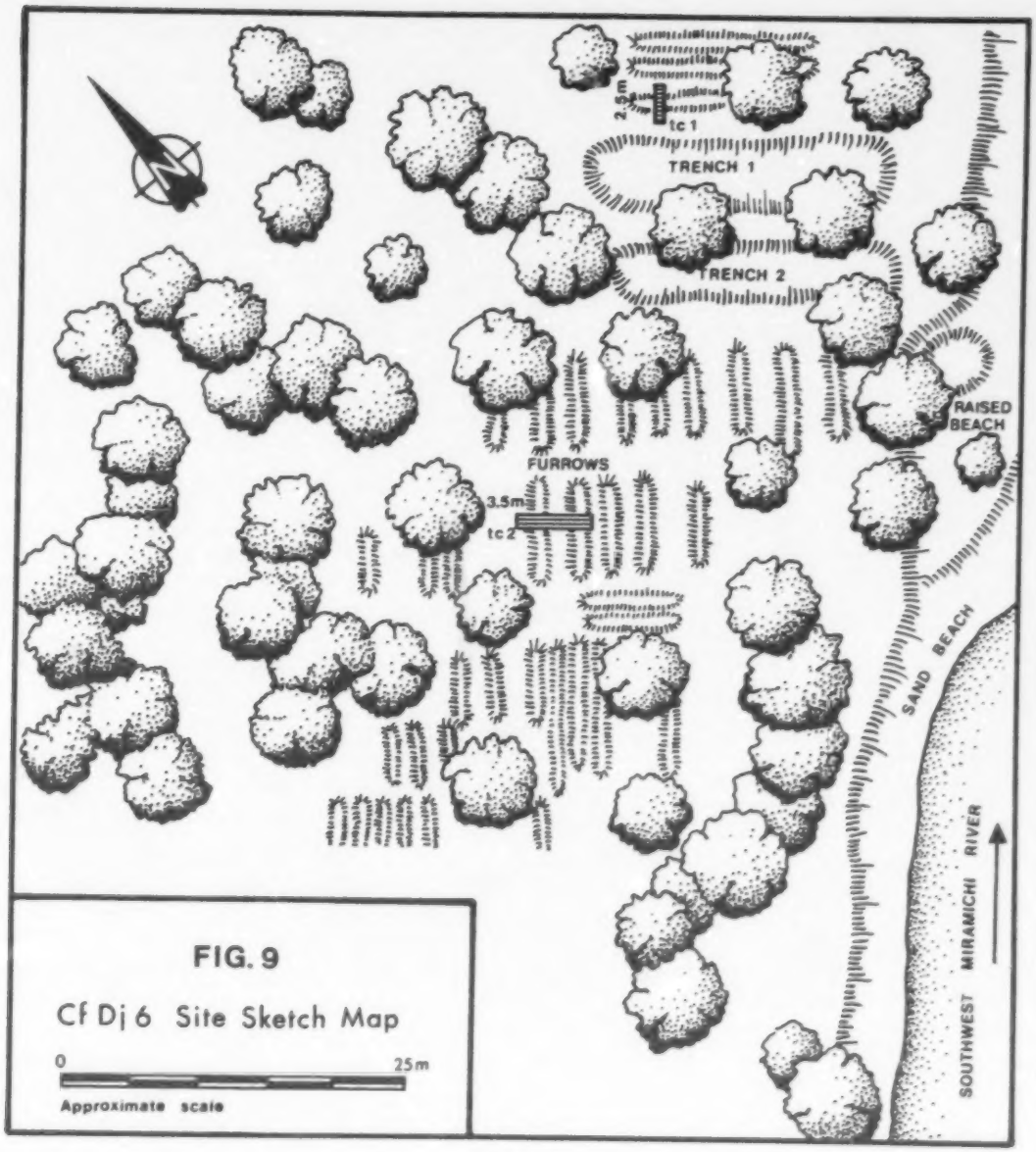

2.5m
tc 1
TRENCH 1
TRENCH 2
RAISED BEACH
FURROWS
3.5m
tc 2
SAND BEACH
SOUTHWEST MIRAMICHI RIVER
FIG. 9
Cf Dj 6 Site Sketch Map
0
25m
Approximate scale

Fig.10 CfDj7 Site Plan.

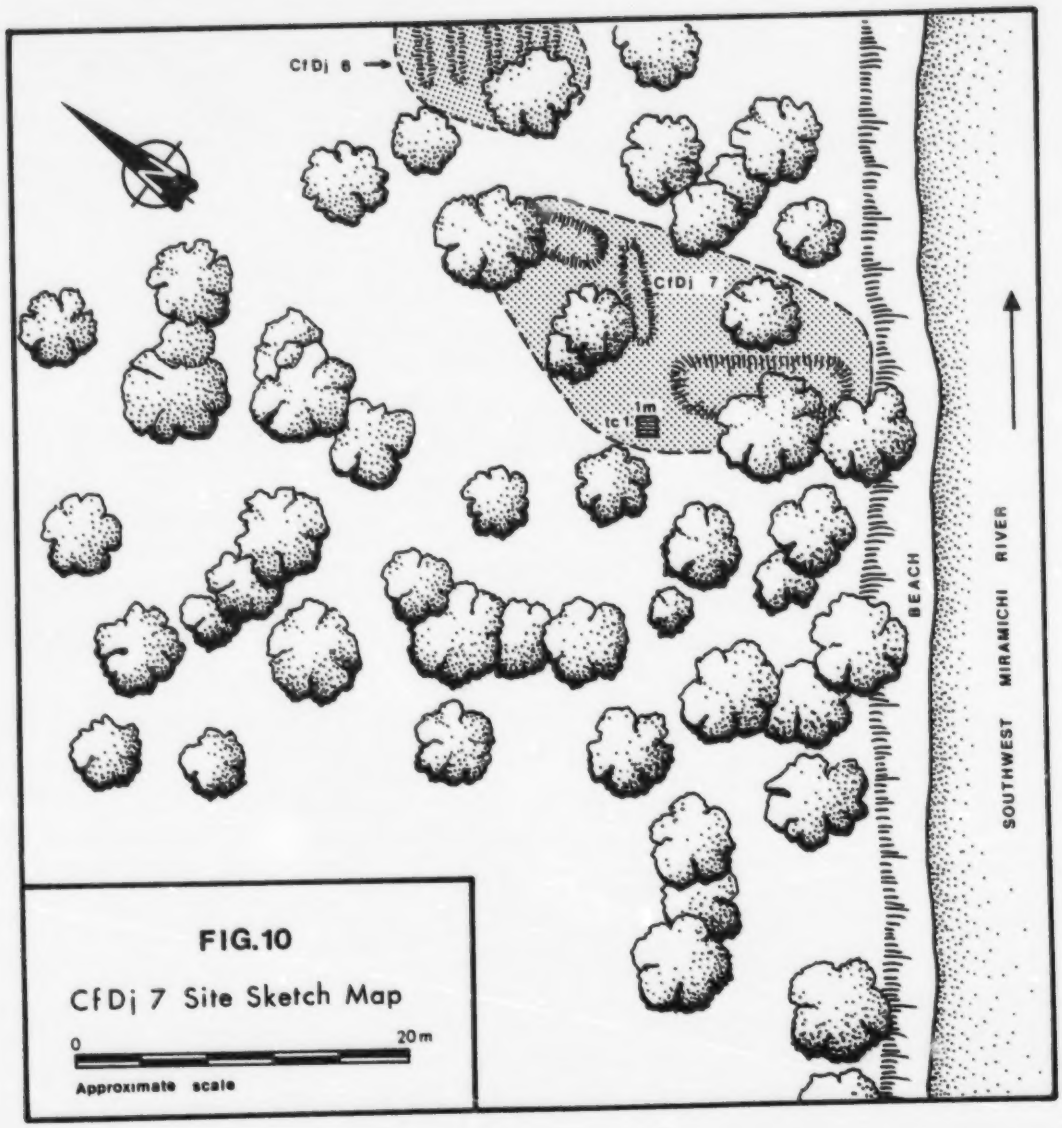

CfDj 8
CfDj 7
tc 1
1m
BEACH
SOUTHWEST MIRAMICHI RIVER
FIG.10
CfDj 7 Site Sketch Map
0
20m
Approximate scale

Fig.11 CfDj8 Site Plan.

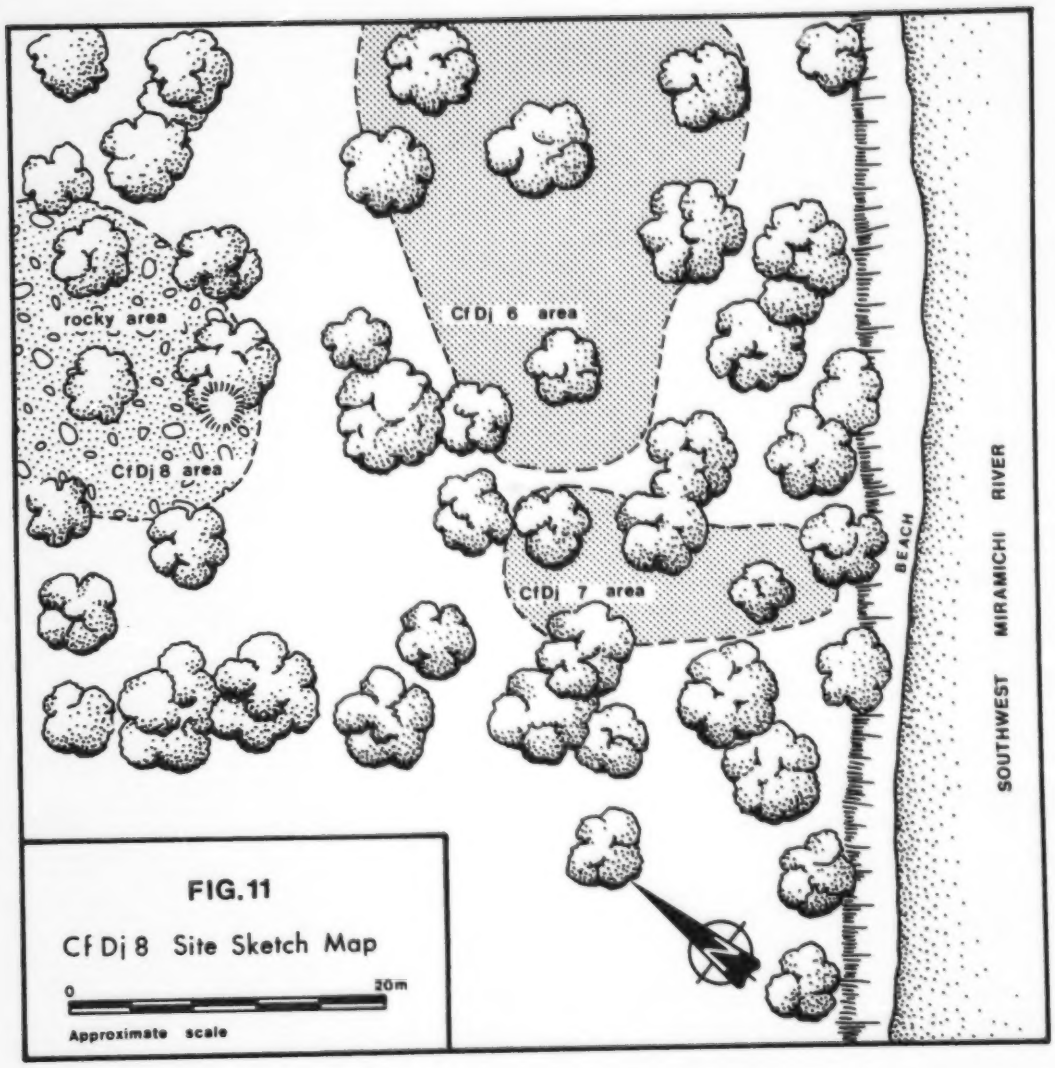

rocky area
CfDj 8 area
CfDj 6 area
CfDj 7 area
BEACH
SOUTHWEST MIRAMICHI RIVER
N
FIG.11
Cf Dj 8 Site Sketch Map
0
20m
Approximate scale

Fig.12 CfDj11 Site Plan.

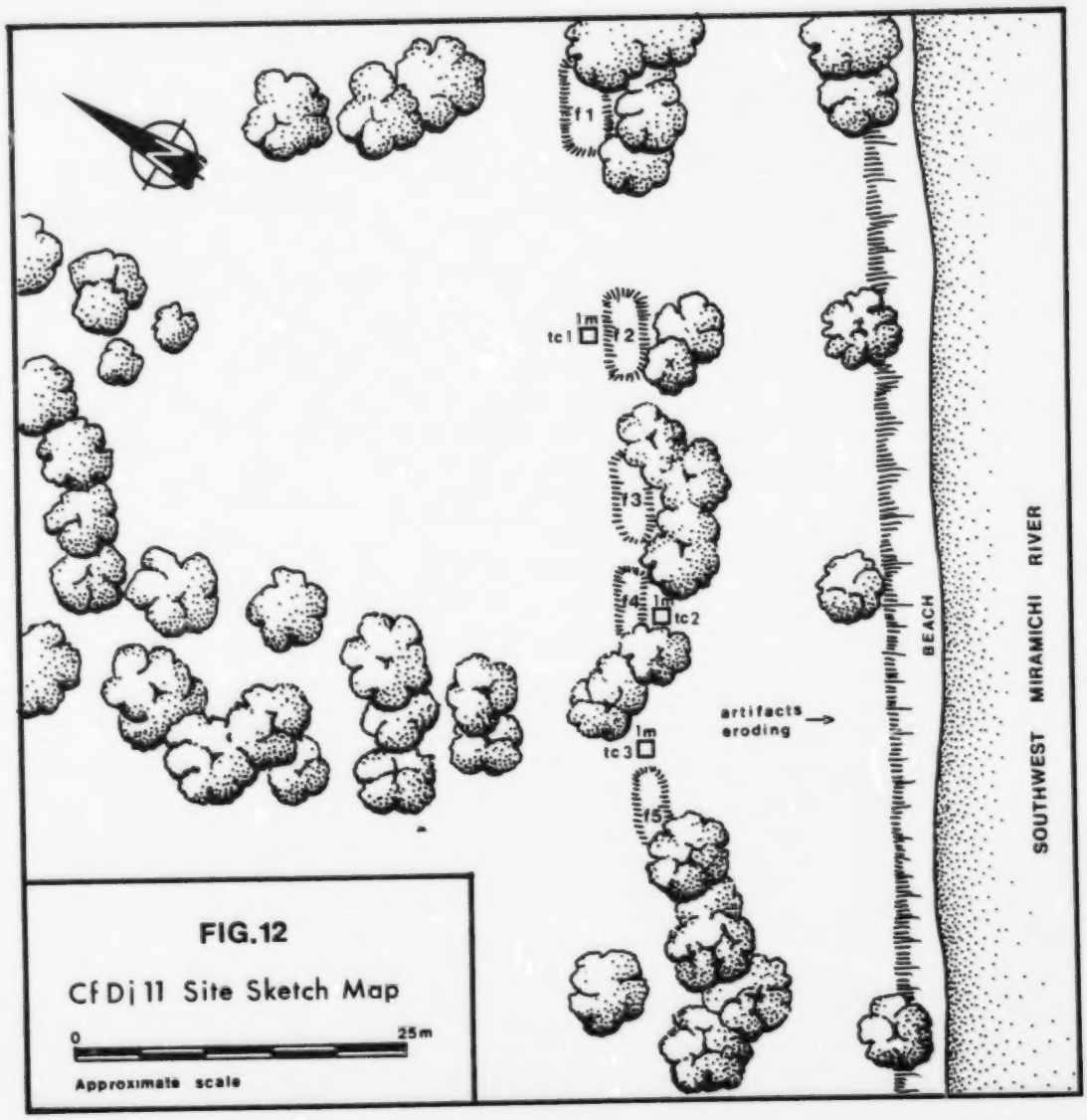

N
f1
tc1
1m
f2
f3
f4
tc2
1m
tc3
1m
f5
artifacts eroding
BEACH
SOUTHWEST MIRAMICHI RIVER
FIG.12
CfDj11 Site Sketch Map
0
25m
Approximate scale

Fig.13 CfDj5 Test Unit 3, Cellar Profile.

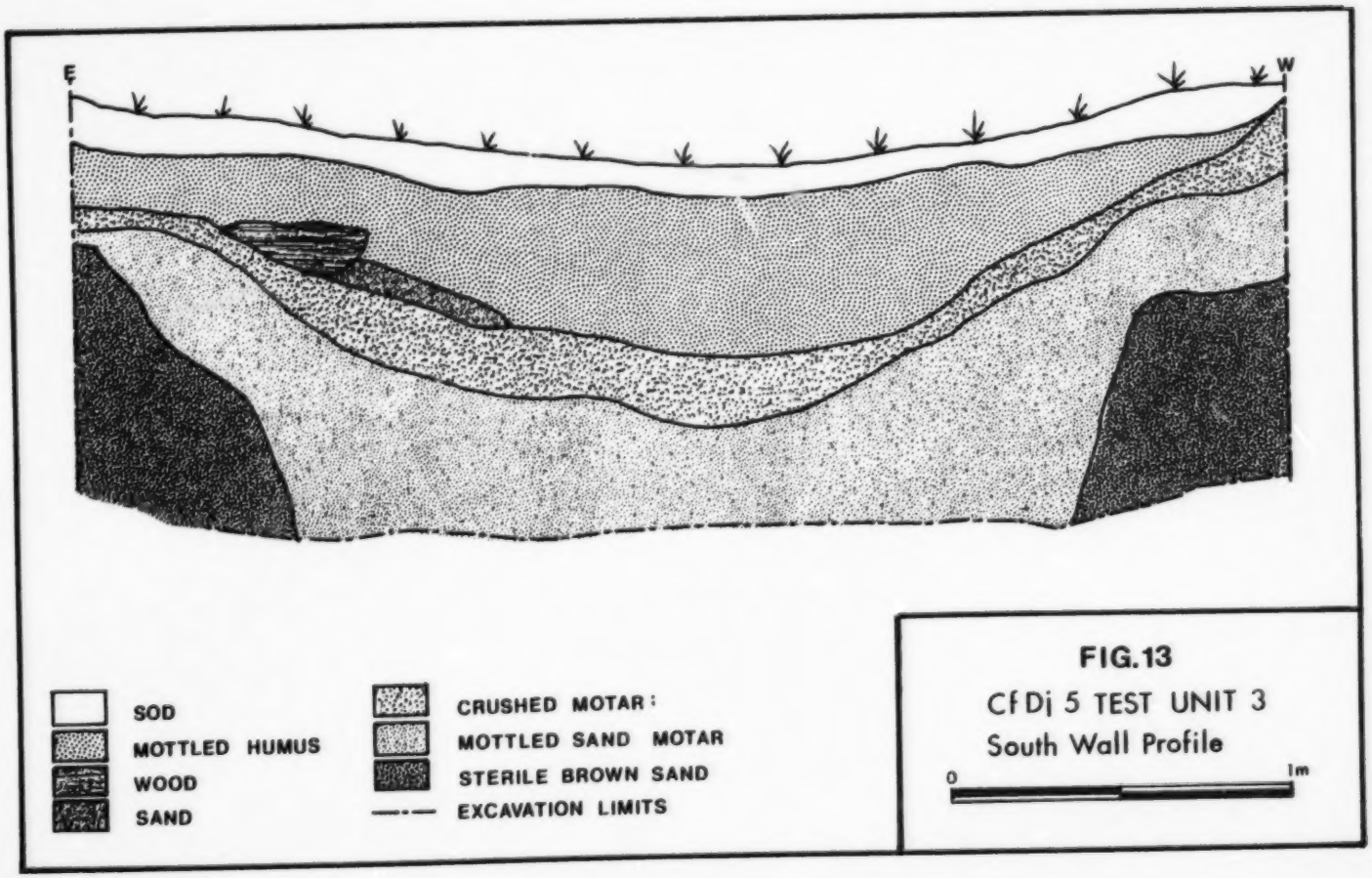


FIG.13

Cf Dj 5 TEST UNIT 3

South Wall Profile

Fig.14 CfDj1 Ceramic Mark.

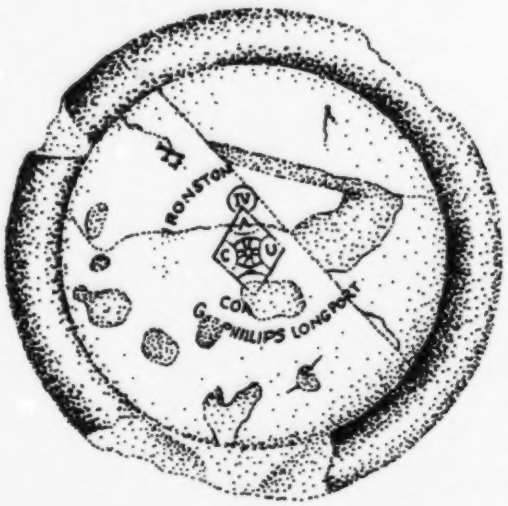


FIG. 14

CfDj 1:62 CERAMIC MARK

0 5 cms

Fig.15 Selection of small ceramic fragments.

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p
q
r
s
t
u
v
w
x
y
z
aa
bb
cc
dd
ee
ff
gg
hh
ii
jj
kk
30mm
2m

Fig.16 Selection of large ceramic fragments.

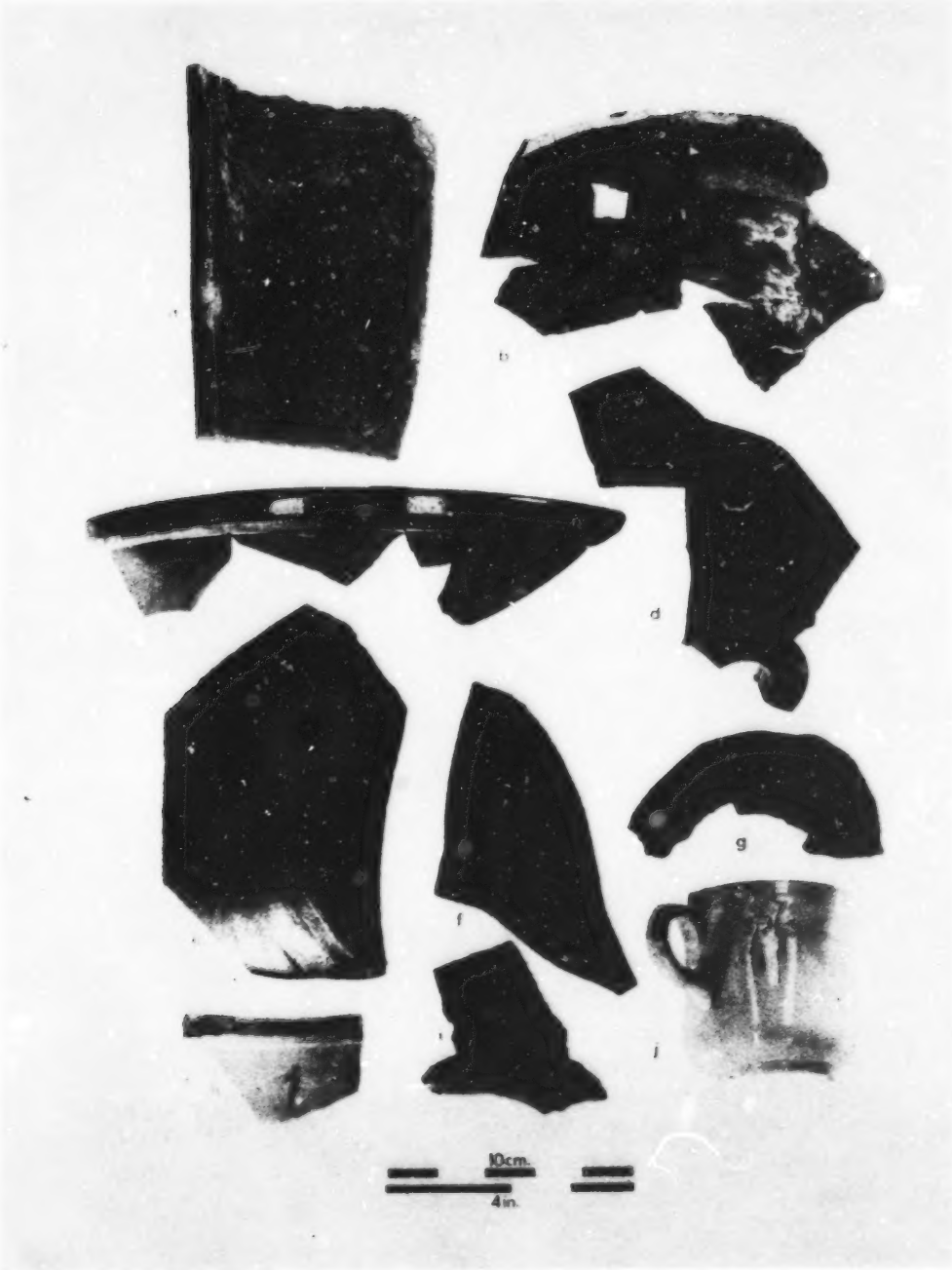

b
d
g
f
j
10cm.
4in.

Fig.17 Glass artifacts.

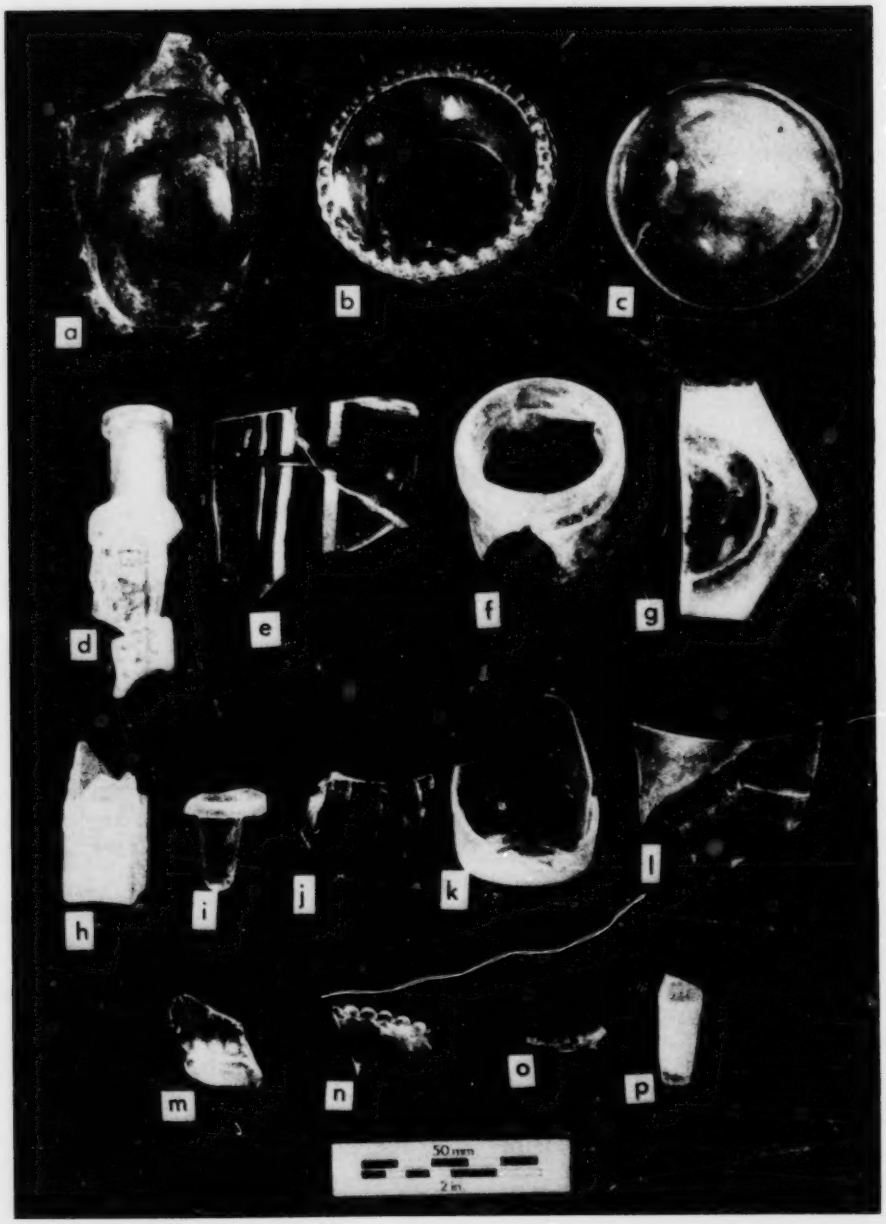

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p
50 mm
2 in

Fig 18 **Bottle** necks, collars and bases.

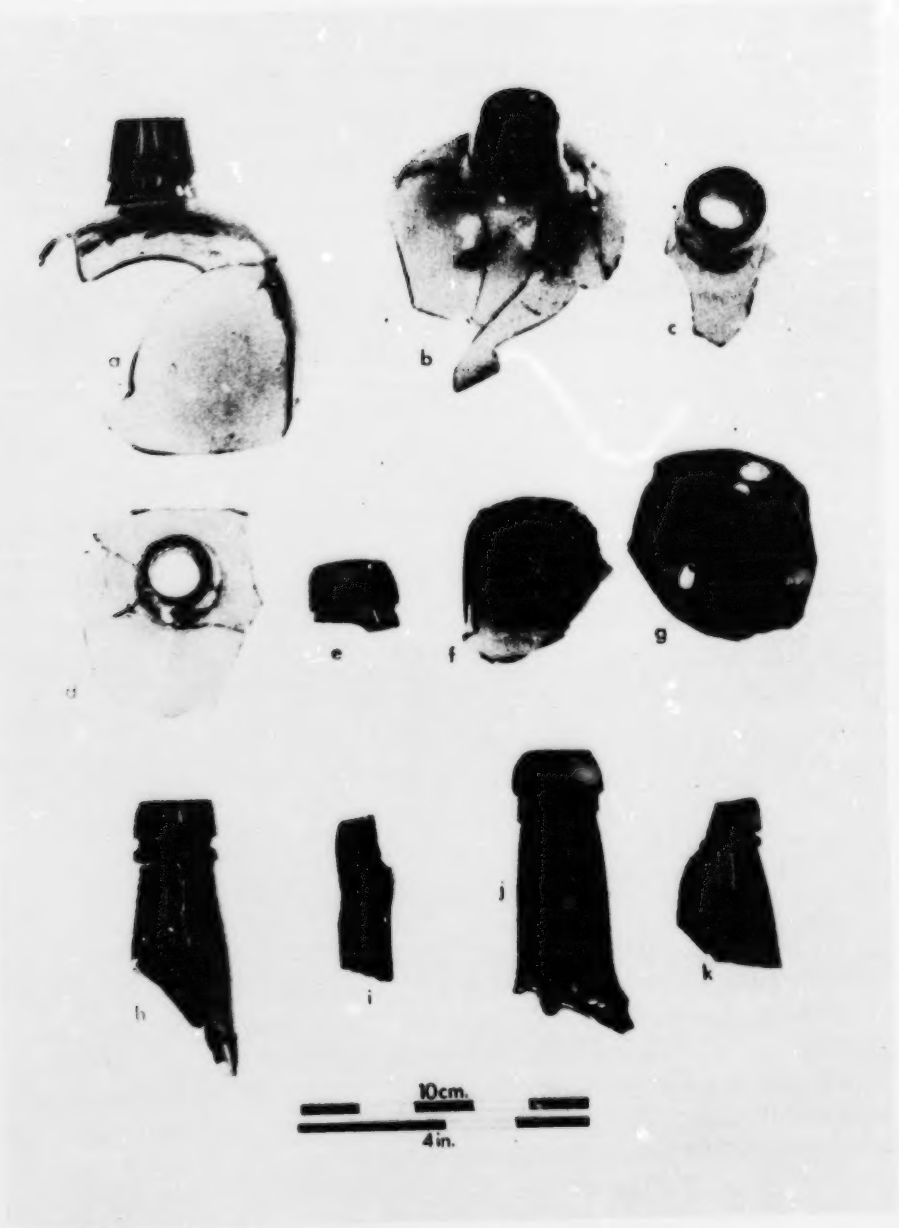

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
10cm.
4 in.

Fig.19 Wine bottle bases.

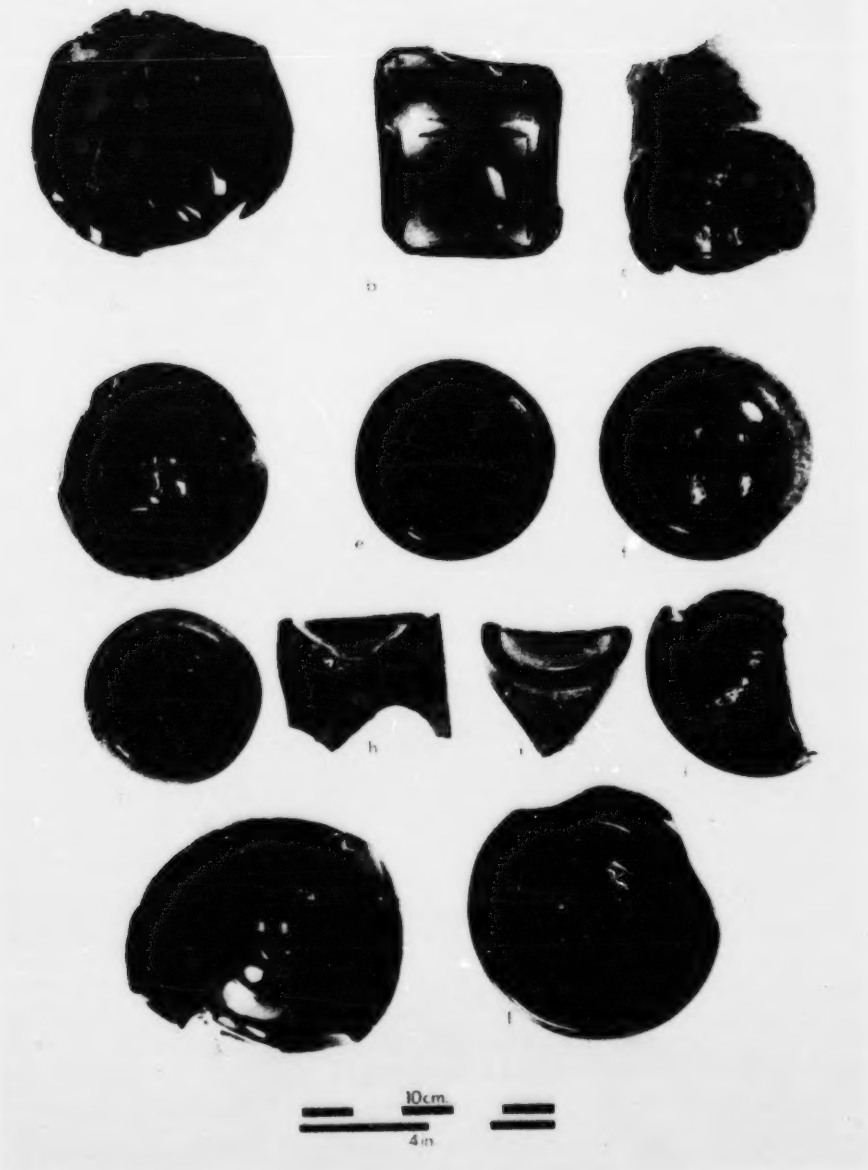

10cm.
4in

Fig.20 Two liquor bottles.

a
b
10cm.
4in.

Fig.21 CfDj1, clay pipe bowls and stems.

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
50mm.
2in.

Fig.22 Buttons, suspender clasps, coin, beads, and calibrated rulers.

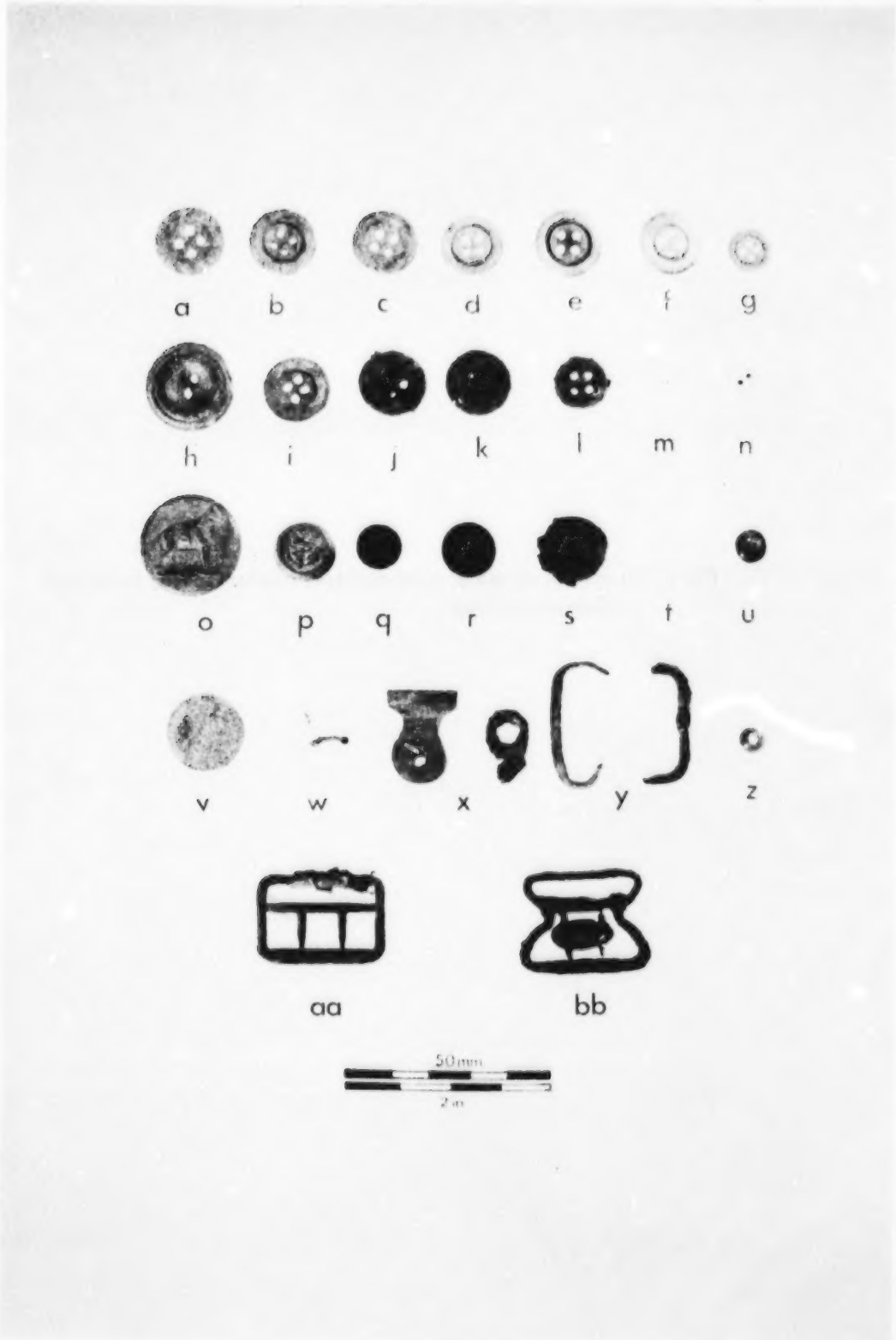

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p
q
r
s
t
u
v
w
x
y
z
aa
bb
50mm
2in

Fig.23 Utensil fragments, line sinkers, pewter spoon, bowl and other small finds.

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k

Fig.24 Hardware including files, screws, ships fitting, staple and wrought metal items.

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p
q
r
10cm.
4in.

Fig.25 Spikes.

Fig.26 Nails recovered from CfDj2 and CfDj4.

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
10cm.
4in.

Fig.27 Nails recovered from CfDj1, CfDj3, CfDj5 and CfDj11.

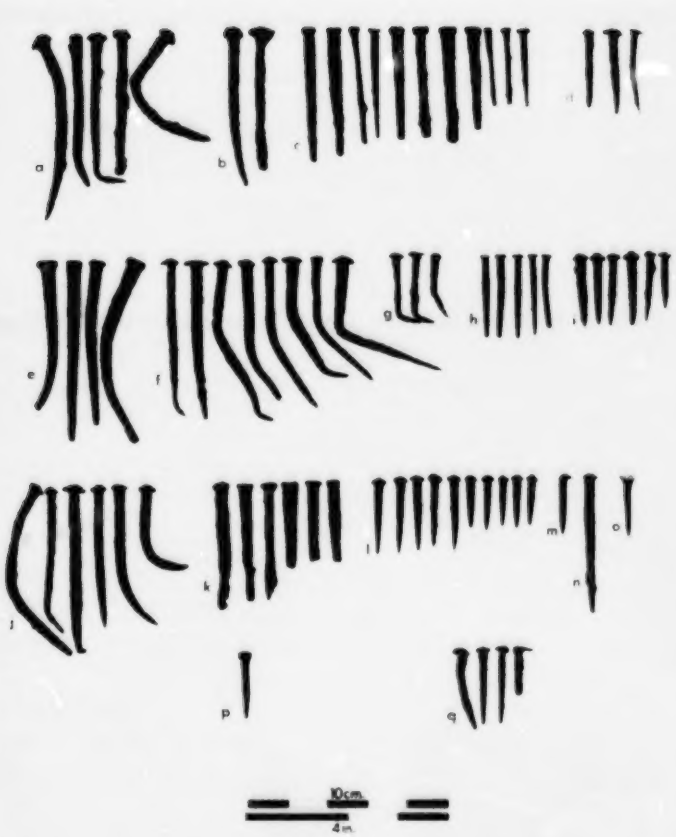

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p
q
10cm
4m

Fig.28 Restored ceramic bowl of a light blue transfer pattern, CfDj1.

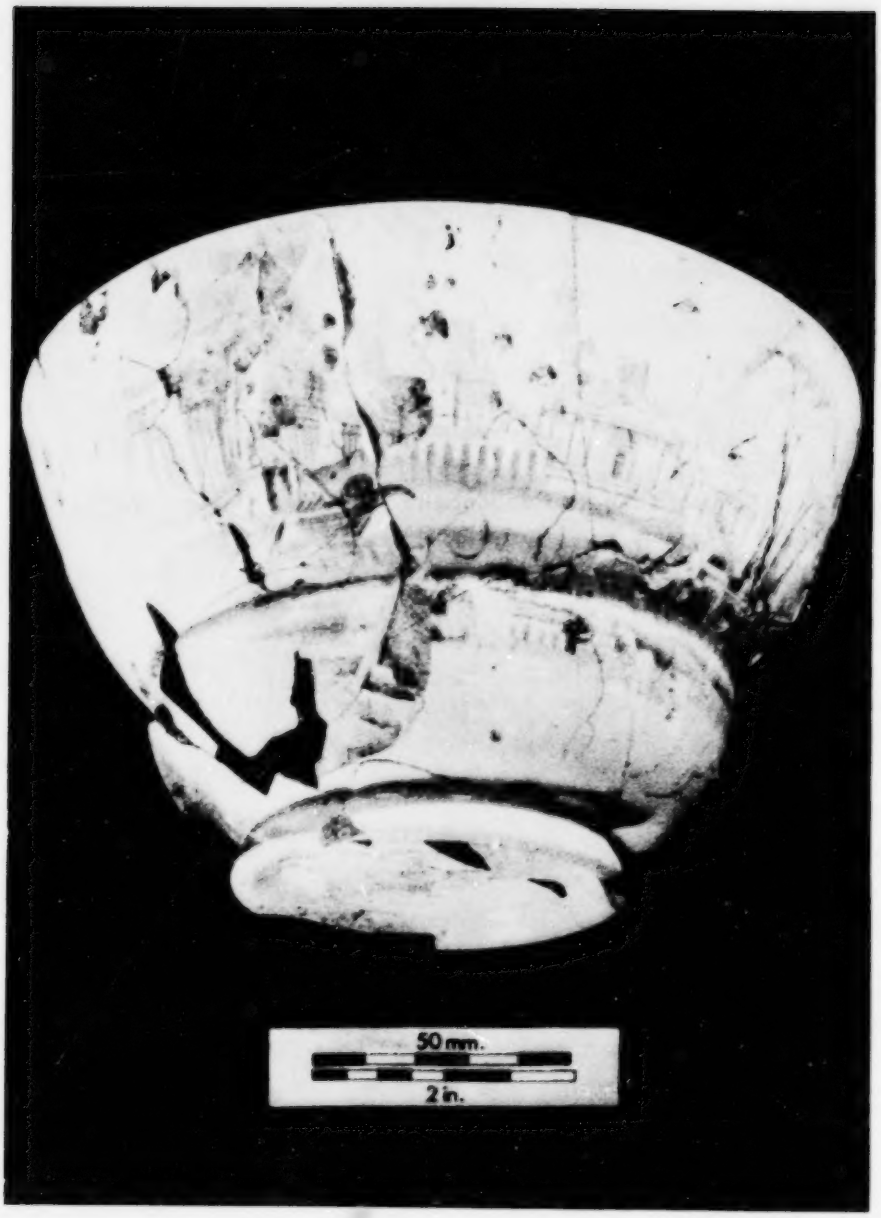
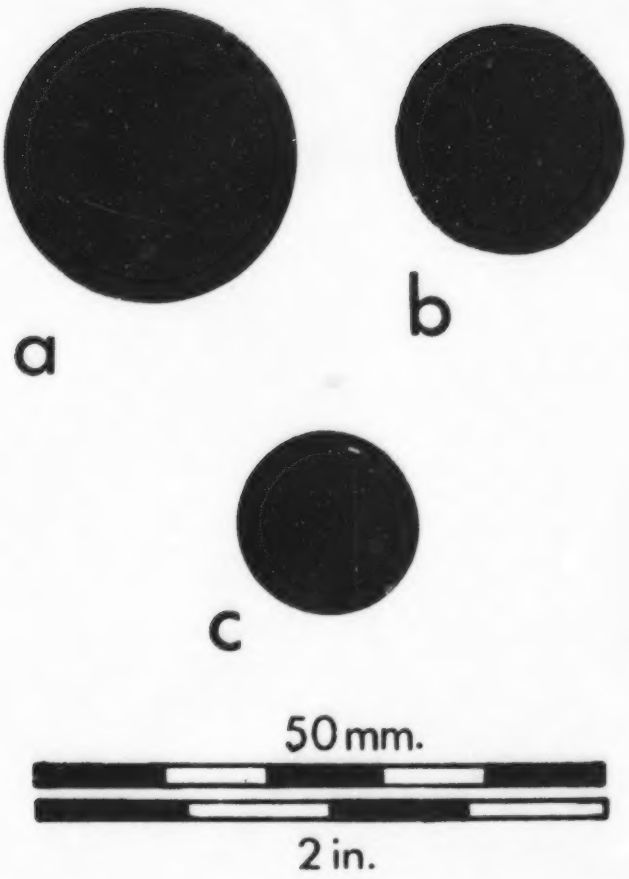

50 mm.
2 in.

Fig.29 CfDj–10 Cannonball.

Fig.30 Close up of small finds:
a: molded brass button from CfDj5,
b:"1812" coin from CfDj5 and
c:"navy" button from CfDj4.


a
b
c
50 mm.
2 in.

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